

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1093—VOL. XXVI.]

London, Saturday, August 2, 1856.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) { STAMPED SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED... FIVEPENCE.

M. R. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS,
IN BUYING AND SELLING, for immediate cash.
DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.
Mr. CROFTS is a BUYER or SELLER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, South Tamar, Wh. Wrey, Sortridge Consols, Ivybridge, North Basset, West Basset, Trewetha, Wheal Hender, Rosewarne, Wheal Edward, West Providence, North Buller, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Tincroft, Wheal Unity, Fort Bowes, Leant Consols, Wheal Kitty (Leant), Vale of Towy, East Russell, Brynford Hall, Collcombe, St. Austell Consols, Horward United, Providence, Bosman, Bodmin, Bodtack, Carpathian United, Gwanton United, Eaglebrook, Ding Dong, Wheal Mary Ann.

M. R. JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT,
OLD BROAD STREET, DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING
SHARES, SALES AND PURCHASES EFFECTED in BANK, RAILWAY, and
INSURANCE SECURITIES.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen, frequently advance in price 300 per cent., or more.

PETER WATSON, MINING BROKER, STOCK and SHARE DEALER, having 18 years' experience in every department of mining and its management, together with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, is enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. Peter Watson, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required, and may be consulted daily as to purchases, sales, &c.

57, Threadneedle-street, London, Aug. 2, 1856.

M. R. WILLIAM MICHELL CONTINUES to DEAL in ALL DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES, at exceedingly close prices. Cash given in exchange for transfers to all well-known parties; and parties of responsibility can have shares registered previous to payment.

Money advanced on Mining Shares.

3, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, Aug. 1, 1856.

M. R. A. FRANCIS, MINING AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AGENT, MAY BE CONSULTED at present at No. 104, FLEET STREET (Anderston's Hotel), from Two until Four p.m.

British and Foreign Mines inspected and reported on.

M. R. R. TREDINICK, BROKER, AND DEALER IN MINING BANK, CANAL, AND INSURANCE SHARES, has FOR SALE—5 shares in the Union Bank of London, £2 Providence Mine, paying £5 quarterly. 2 Boller Shares, paying £20 bi-monthly. 1 Boller, paying £10 to £12 bi-monthly. 2 Son, Frances, paying £10 bi-monthly. 50 Boller and Bassett United. 10 South Corn Brea. 10 North Basset.

100 South Condurrow.

Offices, 4, Austinfriars, London.

FOR SALE.—1 Wheal Buller, £200 (last dividend for two months was £15 per share); 1 Wheal Bassett, £315; 1 South Frances, £25; 20 Trewetha, £25; 20 Wheal Edward, £25; 10 Bedford United, £7; 1 Phoenix, £250; 20 East Russell, £25.—Apply, pp. to "A. B." care of Mr. Everett, Old Broad-street.

M. R. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—viz., Bally-Virgin, £25; Buller, £275; Bodmin, £102; Bedford United, £7; Boiling Well, £10; Cradock Moor, £38; Cwm Daren, 9d.; Collacombe, £37½; Clijah and Wentworth, £13½; Copper Hill, £12½; Catherine and Jane, 12s.; Ding Dong, £40½; Devon Great Consols, £32½; Drake Walls, £1 18s.; East Froncorth, 2s. 4d.; East Wheal Buller, £33; East Gunnislake, £3; Great Sheba, £1½; Gonanema, £25½; Great Alfred, £22½; Hington Down, £3; Hawkmoor, 8s.; Lady Bertha, 1s. 6d.; Mining Company of Ireland, £14½; Marks Valley, £24½; Molland, 9d.; North Frances, £20½; North Bassett, £30½; Porcevill, £20½; Pendene, 10s.; Rosewarne United, £70½; South Frances, £29½; Tew Side, 7s. 6d.; Swanpool, £23½; South Caradon, £28½; Tincoff, £4½; West Sortridge, 1s. 6d.; Wheal Wrey, £9; Wheal Langford, 6s.; West Bassett, £30; Wheal Zion, 1s.; West Sharp Tor, £53½; West Collacombe, 4s.; Wheal Guskas, 8s.

Mr. Budge is a BUYER of 10 Caradon Consols, £20½; Wheal Emma, East Robert, North Robert.

INVESTMENTS.—DIVIDEND AND PROGRESSIVE MINES.—I have selected the following mines as desirable investments at the present moment; and judging from the dividends paid by some of them, varying from 12 to 33 per cent. per annum, and the gradual improvement of the others, I feel confident the prices will advance considerably during the year:—

Alfred Consols, North Frances, West Fowey, West Bassett, Providence Mines, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Bassett, Wheal Grenville, Wheal Margery, Wheal Buller, Wheal Charlotte, Wheal Wrey, Wheal Constance.

WANTED TO BUY.—Molland, Bedford United, Providence, Ding Dong, Carnes, West Sortridge, Wheal Wrey, West Fowey, Par Consols, Bassett, South Caddra, Swanpool, Lady Bertha, and others.

In conclusion, I shall be happy to give any further information to those desirous of investing, either personally or by letter, and to forward the daily list when required.

WILLIAM LELEAN, Mine Share Dealer.

4, Cusion-court, Old Broad-street, London, Aug. 1, 1856.

Mr. LELEAN is always in a position to BUY, SELL, or EXCHANGE in Mines, Railways, Joint-Stock Banks, Gas, and Insurance Shares, at market prices.

M. R. H. G. SHARP, STOCK AND SHARE COMMISSION AGENT, No. 2, CHURCH COURT, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, FOR SALE (at nett cash prices), or any part:—

20 Bull. & Bass. Unit, £2. 30 Hington Down, £34. 20 Trehane, £1½. 50 Hawkmoor, 7s. 6d. 50 Tincoff, £4½. 50 North W. Buller, £10½. 100 Lady Bertha, 1s. 6d. 250 Molland, 9d. 3 North Bassett, £21. 50 North Wm. Unity, 2s. 10 North Buller, £24. 100 W. Collacombe, 5s. 6d. 1 Wheal Buller, £200. 5 Wheal Kitty, £10. 20 Pewsey Consols, £19½. 20 Penzance Consols, 10s. 9d. 30 Pedn-an-drea, £1. 1 Wheal Rosewarne, £1. 10 Rose, & Herl, £23. 100 Severe, 30s. 100 South Frances, £305. 100 West Polbrier, £25. 50 S. Bull. & W. Pena, 20s. 100 Wildberg, £1½. 100 Trewetha, £2 1s. 6d. 20 Wheal Zion, 1s.

10 Hington Down, 12s. 2 Prov. Mines, £574. 1 Wheal Buller, £280.

Gentlemen wishing to sell shares will please forward the instructions, stating number, price required, and time allowed for the disposal of them; and those wishing to purchase must send positive orders.

M. R. S. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in all DIVIDEND MINES, many of which are paying 20 per cent.; also, in those of a PROGRESSIVE character, as hold out a promise of enhancing in value, and of becoming permanently safe investments, at the same time limiting this class of property from liability.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BANKING, INSURANCE, RAILWAY, and other COURTIES, at the closest price of the day.

WANTED, at present quotations.—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Bodmin, Bodmin, Devon Great Consols, Gonanema, Hington Down, Rosewarne, South Frances, Sortridge Consols, West Caradon, Wheal Arthur, Buller. Also in the following Progressive Mines.—Bally-Virgin, Bedford Consols, Calstock Consols, Bodmin, Lode, Trefusis, East Gunnislake.

M. R. S. FULLER AND CO. are BUYERS of 500 Gwanton, 2s.; 100 Wheal Edward, 1s.; 500 Calstock Consols, 10s.; 50 Hington Down, £3½; 50 Wh. Morgan, £1½; 500 Alfred Consols, 10s.

GEO. MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
Cash given on receipt of transfer.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, begs to return his most sincere thanks for his friends and the public for the liberal support received from all parts of the kingdom during the period he has been a BROKER of the CITY OF LONDON.

Mr. REYNOLDS continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARES, DEBENTURES, &c. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FOREIGN MINING SHARES.

The very nature of mining property is such that it can only be reached by the adventurous; and, if not aimed at with due caution, directed by sound judgment, acquired by experience, is very hazardous; but capital employed in the development of mineral wealth, with these requisite essentials to success, has generally been found pre-eminently profitable, the average return being found much greater than that upon any other kind of investment.

Legitimate mining has suffered much from the multiplication of ill-digested schemes, but good sound mines are undoubtedly among the most profitable investments of British capital.

There are now several good dividend-paying mines, with large reserves of ore, selling so as to pay a very large rate of interest; and others approaching a dividend-paying state, with prospects of improvement, that in all probability will realise large profits upon current prices, within a very moderate period.

Having great experience in mining, an extensive acquaintance with the best mines, and being in constant communication with the most skilful agents, Mr. REYNOLDS is always in a position to give reliable information, and will have pleasure in giving such advice only to investors as he feels confident will result in mutual advantage.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 4, AUSTINFIARS, CITY.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, FUNDS, SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, &c.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—Aug. 1, 1856.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, 10, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

MR. A. H. PATTERSON, C.E., LAUNCESTON, will UNDER-TAKE SURVEYS, PLANS, &c., of MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY.

MR. B. LAMBERT, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, 3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

MR. ALFRED VOSPER, A S S A Y E R, TAVISTOCK.

MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER, AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, QUIET STREET, BATH.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every class of MINING PROPERTY. WANTED.—West Poilberro, Bryntail, Alfred Consols, Boscean, Wheal Zion, and Grambler and St. Autyn.

MINING OFFICES.—MR. T. CARTHEW, ST. CLARE STREET, PENZANCE.
Offices of the West Wheal Virgin Tin Mining Company.

EXETER—9, BEDFORD STREET.

MR. F. PEAKE, ACCOUNTANT, BROKER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

(Late Managing Clerk to George Pye, Esq.)

MR. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation, various Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies, returning regular dividends.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

1 East Wh. Rose, £21½. 1 Ding Dong, 1 North Roskear, £27½. 1 Trelawny, £24½. 5 Bedford United, £5. 2 Providence, £51½. 20 Trewetha, £52. 1 Boller, 1 Rosewarne, 1 Wheal Bassett, 1 Wheal Kitty, £10. 2 Mary Ann, 1 South Caradon, £290. 5 Wheal Wrey, £29. 5 North Basset, 10 South Tamar, £23½. 2 Wheal Margaret, £21. 5 Par Consols, £20.

The above are all dividend-paying mines, and many of them selling at prices worthy the immediate attention of capitalists.

5 Boiling Well, £10½. 10 Garret, 3s. 6d. 20 Collacombe, £52½. 20 Stray Park. 20 Devon Buller. 20 Great Alfred. 5 Duke of Cornwall, £18½. 2 East Rose, £22. 20 Wheal Langford, 5s. 6d. 5 Wheal Edward, £23. 5 Porthkelly Unit, £10½. 9 Wh. Grenville, 2s. 6d. 2 Gram. & St. Aut., £5. 5 Wheal Arthur, £3½. N.B. Any purchaser of undoubted respectability can have shares REGISTERED, and receive CERTIFICATES of same, previous to payment.

Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mining Shares.

Cash given on receipt of transfer.

1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

M. R. T. P. THOMAS begs to return his most sincere thanks for his friends and the public in general in his business as mining auctioneer; and to inform them that he continues his PERIODICAL SALES BY AUCTION, trusting that his experience as a mining agent, and the confidence and support he has received from the shareholders in Cornwall, London, and elsewhere, for the last 12 years, will guarantee that all property placed in his hands for sale will be disposed of to the best advantage.

Dividends and established shares bought and sold privately at the closest prices.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS'S NEXT SALE OF SHARES BY AUCTION will TAKE PLACE on THURSDAY, the 14th inst.

2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

FOR SALE, GREAT BEAM TIN MINE, NEAR ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL, with the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, FURNITURE, and MATERIALS THEREON.

M. R. T. P. THOMAS is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 14th day of August, at One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the valuable property known as GREAT BEAM, situate in the parishes of St. Reach and St. Austell, in the county of Cornwall, together with the BUILDINGS, PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, STORES, &c., including two substantially built engine-houses, smithy, stamping and dressing-presses, dry-houses, engine, with two large boilers, about 9 tons; one 30 in. cylinder pumping engine, with one boiler, about 9 tons; stamping machine, drawing machine, water-wheels, pumps, plunger, drawing-lifts, tramway, wagons, and every article requisite for raising and dressing the tin.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. COODE, SONS, and SHILSON, solicitors, St. Austell; Mr. T. W. POPPLEWELL, the purser, No. 63, Faulkner-street, Manchester; Messrs. WATSON and CUELL, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or to the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

FOR SALE, SOUTH GORLAND COPPER MINE, GWENNAP, CORNWALL, with the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS THEREON.

M. R. T. P. THOMAS is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 14th day of August inst., in One Lot, ALL that MINE and MATERIALS called and known by the name of SOUTH GORLAND, situate in the parish of Gwenap, in the county of Cornwall, together with the BUILDINGS, one 36-inch cylinder ENGINE, with boiler (10 tons), PUMPS, DRESSING, and OTHER MATERIALS, forming the whole of the property of the adventurers in and on the mine.

The auctioneer begs to call the attention of mining speculators and capitalists to the above, the same being situate in the best mining district in Cornwall, bounded on the west by Grambler and St. Autyn, on the south by West Damest, and on the east by Wheal Jewel and Wheal Gorland, which lodes pass through the seat. Catalogues and every information, with power to inspect, may be had on application to Mr. F. PAYON, Redruth; or of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, London.

FOR SALE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has FOR SALE the following SHARES, or any part, FREE OF COMMISSION:—

5 Alfred Consols, £13½. 1 North Roskear, £27½. 1 Trelawny, £24½. 5 Bedford United, £5. 2 Providence, £51½. 20 Trewetha, £52. 1 Boller, 1 Rosewarne, 1 Wheal Bassett, 1 Wheal Kitty, £10. 2 Mary Ann, 1 South Caradon, £290. 5 Wheal Wrey, £29. 5 North Basset, 10 South Tamar, £23½. 2 Wheal Margaret, £21. 5 Par Consols, £20.

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1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

OAK CHARCOAL FOR SALE.

Apply to JOSEPH WALKER, PARKER, and Co., Lead Works, Chester.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a FIRST-RATE LEAD and COPPER SETT.—Apply to Capt. WM. VERRAN, Llanidloes, N.W.

M. R. EVAN HOPKINS MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY on all matters connected with FOREIGN and ENGLISH MINES, REDUCTION WORKS, MACHINERY, NEW PATENTS, &c. Every precaution taken to guard his clients from profitless and deceptive schemes.

Foreign Correspondence must reach Mr. Hopkins free of expense.

38, Thurloe-square, Brompton.

M. R. J. H. CLEMENT, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER AND METALLURGIST, OFFICE (First Floor), 4, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Patent processes examined, and the practicability of such being useful for operating on large amounts of ore declared.

JNO. W. PERKINS, F.C.S., MERCANTILE, AGRICULTURAL, AND CONSULTING CHEMIST,

PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM CALCUTTA TO DIAMOND HARBOUR, RIVER HOOGHLY, BENGAL; WITH DOCKS AND STEAM-TUGS.—NOTICE.—An announcement of the utmost importance to the commercial community of London, Liverpool, Calcutta, and the shipping interest generally, will shortly be made by the undersigned, supported by the opinions of the leading authorities; also Major Hutchinson, B.E.; Captain Greenlaw, late Secretary to the Marine Board, Calcutta; Captain (now Colonel) Bolman, B.E.; Capt. Kirby, harbour master, D. Harbour, Calcutta; Mr. Rose, pilot; — Robson, branch pilot; Captain Andrews, H.C. ship *Windlass*, and above 30 other captains, &c.; — Patterson, branch pilot; Captain Lloyd, Dep. Mar. Surv.-Gen., &c.; Capt. Loyd, branch pilot; and many others acquainted with the trade and navigation of the port, together with other matter touching the navigation and approaches to the capital.

EXTRACT.—*COPY OF CONCLUDING PORTION OF CAPT. BOILEAU'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS.*

"Referring these points, therefore, for future consideration and discussion, I shall only say, in conclusion, that it will always afford me great pleasure to render such assistance as it may be in my power to do, by attending the meetings of your committee, or by furnishing information (such as may be within my reach) upon any point connected with this highly useful project, in the full conviction that it is one of the most useful, and will, if carried into effect, be as profitable as any of the various undertakings relating to British India now before the public."

H. A. HORNEMAN,

late Chief Superintendent in India of the Calcutta Railway Company.
North and South American Coffee-house, Threadneedle-street,
London, 26, 1856.

COPAIO EXTENSION RAILWAY COMPANY (FROM PAVILLON TO CHANARCILLO).

Capital £180,000, in shares of £10 each.—Deposit £2 per share.

To be established under the Law of Chili, with Limited Liability.

Interest at the rate of 5% per cent. on all calls to be allowed during the construction of the line.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

JOHN LABOUCHERE, Esq., 20, Birkin-lane, London—CHAIRMAN.

CHARLES HOLLAND, Esq., Liverpool.

GEORGE BOWNESS CARR, Esq., 5, Laurence Pountney-place, London.

SPENCER DICKSON, Esq., Chancery-Place, Great Winchester-street, London.

JOHN EDWARD NAYLOR, Esq., Liverpool.

WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, Esq., London.

AUDITORS.—Thomas Curtis, Esq., Lombard-street, London; George Frederick Dickson, Esq., 8, Great Winchester-street, London.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20, Birkin-lane.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. James, Charles, and Henry Freshfield, New Bank-buildings.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Laurence, Son, and Pearce, Auction Mart.

SECRETARY.—Mr. Edward J. Cole.

OFFICES.—2, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

A railway at present exists from the port of Caldera, in Chili, to the district of Copiapo, a distance of 74 miles; and the object of the present company is to construct a line in continuation thereof, from the termination of the present line at Pavillon to the rich mining district of Chanarcillo, a distance of 27 miles, under special powers, already possessed by the Copiapo and Caldera Railway, and agreed to be ceded in favour of this company.

The privileges and exemptions granted by the Government of Chili are as follows:—

The introduction of all materials required for the construction of the road free of duty.

The concession of the public lands.

The right to go through private property.

Freedom from all taxation of whatsoever kind or nature.

The dividends are unlimited for the first ten years, but afterwards they cannot exceed 15 per cent. per annum.

The estimated cost of the proposed railway is about £150,000, and it is expected to be completed in twelve months from its commencement.

The Copiapo and Caldera Railway was constructed to develop the rich mineral wealth of the district of Copiapo, in Chili, and has been so far successful that the dividends upon its capital of £500,000 have been at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum during the past two years, with every prospect of an increase; and the proposed line to Chanarcillo is expected to be equally profitable.

The Chanarcillo Mines at present produce mineral to the value of £600,000 per month, and are in a very prosperous state, while it is estimated that more than a million tons of transportable ores have accumulated on the surface, and which the great expense of mule carriage has hitherto prevented being rendered available.

The line has been surveyed by competent engineers; the track laid out, as well as the station grounds, &c., plans of which have been recently received.

Mr. Wheelwright, the projector of this railway, has subscribed for himself and his associates in Chili £50,000 of the capital, and a considerable portion of the remainder having been subscribed by the directors and their friends, the work will be commenced as soon as practicable after the company is legally constituted.

The company will be constituted in Copiapo, according to the laws of Chili, with limited liability, and a board of directors appointed from among the local shareholders for the management of the affairs on the spot. The London directors will conduct the agency of the company in Europe.

The shares will be issued in pursuance of the statutes of the company when organized in Chili, and arrangements will be made for the payment of the dividends half-yearly, at the banking-house of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.

Mr. Wheelwright has engaged to construct and complete the railway, including the cost of land, horses, harness, rolling-stock, stations and requirements, buildings, stores, offices, &c., and to use the same description of iron and other materials as was adopted on the Copiapo and Caldera line, constructed by him; and to put the road in traffic within the period of one year from the commencement of the work, for the sum of £600 per mile. The contractors have engaged to pay interest half-yearly to the proprietors upon the amount received until the opening of the line, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Should the concession or the constitution of the company not be satisfactory to the directors, they engage to return the deposit to the holders of the scrip without any deduction.

DALE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £13,000, in 13,000 shares of £1 each.

OFFICES.—ST. GEORGE'S CHAMBERS, HIGH STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

The mine this company is formed to work is situated on the borders of Derbyshire, and adjoins the celebrated Ecton Mine, which gave immense returns to the Duke of Devonshire. It comprises several veins, a pipe vein, which has produced much lead ore of excellent quality, is the principal; this is worked to 28 fms. below an adit of 28 fms. It is intersected by several rake veins; and as in the district in which it is situated such intersections have invariably produced immense deposits of ore, it is reasonably expected that very considerable returns will be made from the Dale Mine. It is in full work, and since last November (when it was in fork), lead ore amounting to upwards of £5000 has been returned. An excellent 19 in. cylinder steam-engine has been erected, with all necessary buildings; and dressing-floors, capable of great enlargement at a small cost, have been constructed on the best principle. Sufficient water-power being available at all seasons of the year, it is intended to erect a 35 ft. water-wheel, 6 ft. breast, which will drain the mine to a very much greater depth than it is yet sunk to.

The recent proprietors have already taken an interest in this company to the extent of £5000, which is a convincing proof of their opinion of the great value of the mine.

The company will be incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, 1856; and its capital divided into 13,000 shares of £1 each, fully paid up.

Prospectuses and plans of the mine may be had on application to Mr. EDWARD W. RADDER, St. George's Chambers, High-street, Birmingham, the secretary of the company, to whom also applications for shares must be addressed.

NEW WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.

SITUATE IN THE PARISHES OF BREAGE AND SITHNEY, CORNWALL.

To be worked on the "Cost-book System."

In 4000 shares of £5 each.—Deposit on allotment, £1 per share.

These most valuable tin mines are held by highly influential persons, who are now forming a company for the purpose of fully developing their metallic deposits; and as they so closely adjoin the far famed Great Wheal Vor Mine, which have proved the richest tin mines in the world, and surrounded by others of great value, and now at high premiums, the fullest confidence is felt that on the full development of these mines immense profits will be realized to the adventurers. The sets of the New Wheal Vor Mines extend over 400 acres of ground, through which many of the Great Wheal Vor lodes pass; and the proprietors are fully warranted in their anticipations of success, inasmuch as the mines have been carefully inspected and reported on by Capt. John Eichard, manager of the Great Consols Mines; Joseph Vivian, manager of North Rockstar and other mines; and Mark Reed, former manager of Great Wheal Vor Mines.

Applications for shares may be made to Mr. Braddon, at the company's temporary office, 6, Gray's Inn-place, Gray's Inn, where the fullest information will be given, and prospectuses had.

GALIT-Y-FFRITH RHEDYN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), SITUATE NEAR LLANRWST, DENBIGHSHIRE.

Capital £50,000, in 5000 shares at £10 per share.—Deposit £3 per share.

4300 shares have been issued to old shareholders; 700 shares only remain to be disposed of, at £5 per share.

No further call to be made during a period of 12 months; and if required after that period, not to exceed 2s. 6d. per share, and at intervals of not less than 3 months.

The reports from this mine are exceedingly favourable, the drivings having extended 32 fathoms, and the miners daily expect to cut the lode in the lowest level, which will undoubtedly yield abundance of rich lead ore; from this lode it is believed large dividends will be paid.

The 700 shares are hereby forthwith offered to the public, giving existing shareholders the priority of allotment. Each application, addressed to the board of directors, must be accompanied by a remittance of the deposit money of £3 per share, which will be at once returned should the shares be supplied for by existing shareholders.

The present holders of any scrip certificates in this mine, or of any certificates in the Galit-Y-Ffrith Mine, which have not been exchanged already, are hereby requested to send them to the office of the company, in order that they may be exchanged and registered under the Act which limits liability.

Ful reports may be had on application to the secretary.

WILLIAM EVANS, Sec.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

CHAS. MACINTOSH AND CO., PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER, in all degrees of elasticity, recommend this material as capable of SUSTAINING THE ACTION OF HOT OR COLD WATER, GAS, STEAM, ACIDS, and GREASE. It is used extensively for valves in marine and land engines, railway buffers and springs, washers for pipe joints, hose, and tubing, also for gas holders, acid pumps, alkali cisterns, &c. Articles, moulded or otherwise, made to any size or figure.—Address, 3, Cannon-street West, London; and Cambridge-street, Manchester.

TO ENGINEERS, STEAM PACKET COMPANIES, MILL-OWNERS, &c.—WARNE'S IMPROVED ANGLO-AMERICAN FLEXIBLE CANVAS, and INDIA RUBBER PACKING, for STEAM JOINTS, PUMP CLACKS, &c.—W. WARNE & CO. call the attention of engineers and others to their IMPROVED FLEXIBLE CANVAS, and INDIA RUBBER STEAM PACKING (sheet and rope), the important advantages of which, as regards durability, efficiency, and cheapness, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. Price is 4/-d. per lb.

Orders received at the London warehouse, 9, Gresham-street West; or direct at the factory, Tottenham, Middlesex.—Manufacturers of the Patent Mineralised Water-proof Cloths and Garments, Tarpaulin, &c.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—At a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors of the association, held at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, this 29th day of July, 1856.

RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq. (Chairman), in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the following report was read:—

REPORT.

In conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the directors submit to the shareholders the audited account of the operations of the company for the year 1855. The produce of that year amounted to 17,650 tons, being exactly 1000 tons more than that of the preceding. The quality of the ore in 1855 was the same as that of 1854, averaging 10%. The ores also during the last two years have realized the same prices.

The directors, however, regret to state that although the price of copper had remained without variation from the end of the year 1853 until June last, the price fell that month in manufactured copper no less than £18 10s. per ton; and although hitherto the company has not suffered much from its effects, yet, should such reduced price continue, and corresponding reduced prices be given for the ore, the profits of the company will be materially affected.

After payment of the dividends last year there remained to the credit of the company on the 31st of December last the sum of £75,693 11s. 1d., out of which a dividend of £5 per share was paid in Feb. last, and £2097 1s. 3d. carried to the credit of the reserve fund; leaving a balance of £13,606 10s. 8d., which, with a portion of the profits of the present year, enables the directors to pay a dividend of £3 per share, which they have now the pleasure to declare, payable on and after Thursday, the 27th of August next.

The produce of the mines for the first five months of the present year is less by 250 tons than that of last year.

This decrease in the produce is entirely caused by the great influx of the water, which, in the first instance, poured in from the new discovery which was announced at the last meeting, and subsequently, when this was dammed up, from the lower level of the mine. The consequent pressure upon the engine has been great, and we fear, until the erection of the new engine, which cannot be accomplished for some months, no material increase of the produce can be expected. In the meantime, it is satisfactory to know that the flood of water is supposed to be an indication of a good and open lode, and that the prospects of the mines in other respects are very satisfactory; but for the present materially impedes and interferes with the company's works.

The new engine has been contracted for, is in hand, and will be dispatched from Hayle to St. Jago in the month of next September.

The directors have much pleasure in reporting to the proprietors that their expectations respecting the usefulness of the Chinese are likely to be realized. They are endeavouring to render their service popular with these labourers, and hope from time to time to secure an ample supply of this kind of labour.

With respect to the precipitate work, which were a subject of conversation at the last meeting, the directors have the pleasure of quoting an extract from Capt. Maynard's last letter:—

"We have just finished upwards of 600 cubic feet of tanks before the rainy season commenced, and with them have saved nearly all the copper from the extra water."

The directors are happy to conclude with the assurance that their agents in Cuba continue to deserve their entire confidence.

It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

That the report and accounts now read be received and adopted.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of THREE POUNDS PER SHARE, free of income tax, will be PAID to the holders of certificates in this company, at the offices of the association, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on and after Thursday, the 7th day of August next, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock. The proprietors must leave their certificates for examinations three clear days before the day of payment.

WALTER SHIRREY, Esq., Directors of the GEO. WHITMORE, Company.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, July 29, 1856.

COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.—At the GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in the Cologne Mining Company, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Thursday, the 31st July, 1856.

COL. J. G. W. CURTIS, C.B., in the chair.

The following resolutions were proposed, carried nem. con., and signed, in conformity with the Prussian law, by the shareholders present:—

1. That the directors' report be received, printed, and circulated to the shareholders, and of accounts of the past year be approved and passed.

2. That the directors be empowered to defend the company against any actions brought against it by recusant shareholders.

3. That the directors be empowered to dispose of such mines as it may be desirable to sell, subject to appraisal.

4. That the company's mines be worked under the provisions of the Prussian law of May 12, 1853.

5. That, in conformity with the requirements of the Prussian law, the report authorise each member of the council, as well as Mr. Whyte, of Dersching, and Mr. Neissen, of Brussels, to represent them, collectively or separately, for defence of their rights; and they elect for dominie either Dersching, the residence of Mr. Whyte, or at Bergisch Gladbach, on the property named Igel.

6. That the directors be authorised to claim new concessions, and to oppose all proceedings tending to infringe on the rights of the company.

7. That Major G. L. Way and H. M. Kemshed, Esq., be elected members of the council, in lieu of Colonel the Hon. H. B. Dalziel and Herr W. Illig, who retire by rotation.

8. That preference bonds, as proposed by the Chairman, shall be issued to the parties entitled to them.

9. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

T. ARMSTRONG, Sec. and Accountant.

Offices of the Company, 15a, St. Helen's-place, London.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company, held at the offices, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, on Friday, the 1st day of August inst.,

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMPANY presided.

The Directors having reported that a large body of shareholders declined to contribute the 2s. 6d. per share, it was

Proposed by Mr. W. Drummond, seconded by Mr. W. A. Coombe, and carried:—

That the innumerable position of the company does not warrant the shareholders in carrying it on; and resolved.—That the resolution of the meeting held on the 18th day of July last be not confirmed. And resolved.—That the directors be offered the property of the company, upon the terms of their agreeing to take upon themselves all the liabilities of the company in England and California; and that the whole property of the company be at the absolute and unfettered disposal of the directors, and be made over to them, with immediate possession in California, they indemnifying the shareholders against all past and future liabilities.

Proposed by Mr. W. Drummond, seconded by Mr. J. G. Parker, and carried unanimously:—

That, before the resolution be carried into effect, the directors shall convene another special meeting, to which the above resolution shall be submitted; and that such meeting be held on Friday, the 15th day of August inst., at Two o'clock, at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City.

Proposed by Mr. W. Drummond, seconded by Mr. J. Gear, and carried unanimously:—

That a vote of thanks be given to the Chairman, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

By order, GEORGE F. GOODMAN, Sec.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, Aug. 1, 1856.

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

Abstract from *Browne's Corn*

Original Correspondence.

HEMATITE IRON.

Sir.—According to promise, I forward a few remarks on the iron produced in this district.

The Hematite Company (Cleator) have been in operation for the last years, and it is commonly reported here that they have only made good in the last six. They have two large blowing-engines, one recently erected, and now blowing three furnaces; the other, at present under repair, and for which the company are erecting their No. 4 furnace, to be followed, I am told, by No. 5. Their present weekly make is, I believe, 100 tons of foundry iron, which is considered very good for their small works; and I should not be surprised if it exceeds the large make at Abdon, when proper allowances are made for the difference in size of furnaces, and also for the relative descriptions of iron made at each works. The Hematite Company making foundry iron, and the Ruabon Company making forged iron.

As it may be useful for your readers to know the uses to which hematite iron is applied, I will endeavour to describe some of them, and which I am confident will prove of general interest. The plates of the floating batteries made during the past war contained a third of this iron, on account of its great strength; and if an iron can be made at home to equal the strength of the foreign irons, is that not, I ask, an important addition to the resources of this great nation? It is also used for heavy castings, such as steam-engines and locomotives, which require great power and durability; the railway companies, as well as the Government and private individuals, are becoming fully alive to its value as a mixing iron in their rails, carriage-wheels, axles, &c. It is now partially used by most of the main lines in the kingdom; and, last winter, I heard a director of one of our local railways say, "The wagon-wheels on our line that contained hematite have mostly broken;" this, I should observe, was during a long frost.

So return to the produce of this district. We have now amongst us gentlemen from Staffordshire (Mr. Smith and Mr. Jevans) who have commenced from making here—the former, on half clay ironstone and half hematite; the latter, on all clay ironstone from our coal measures. Now, I think, Mr. Editor, when enterprising men come from Staffordshire to establish works in a new district, there must be some advantage in our case over other districts. In addition to the above works, new company is about to commence at Workington, report says, "With 100 furnaces, and all capital subscribed locally, to the amount of 50,000." With these works in operation, say in two years time, Cumberland will contribute no small share to the annual production of pig-iron of the country, which I estimate to increase from 35,880 tons, the present make, 102,400 tons; and the furnaces from 5 to 13. A YOUNG GEOLOGIST. Whitehaven, July 30.

THE TREATMENT OF GOLD QUARTZ.

Sir.—As this question is again agitated, perhaps it would be as well to remind your readers that there is nothing novel in the separation of gold by means of salts and liquids. It has been done from time immemorial. It will be in the recollection of your readers that discussions on this question took place between the Plymouth Alkali Company and myself in 1843. I have erected works and carried on operations for many years, in which the silver was extracted from the rough ore in 18 hours with the aid of hot water, and in 32 hours with cold water, including time for calcination, &c. Indeed, I have frequently maintained that we can extract silver from its ores quicker and cheaper by the barrel amalgamation than by smelting. The latter costs, even in England, about 10/- per ton, whereas the former can be done for 6/- Nor is this operation limited to silver alone, on the contrary, we extract gold, silver, and copper, combined in the same minerals, by the same means. We first obtain the gold and silver, then precipitate the copper from the liquid, and, finally, part the silver from the gold by the usual wet way.

In determining the system of reduction, we are necessarily guided by circumstances and &c. d. As Mr. W. Reay very properly remarked in a letter of the 12th inst., "Most theorists are apt to neglect too much the new plans of reduction which they propose." Again, Mr. Reay truly observes, that if the auriferous minerals "consisted solely of gold and quartz, the loss of gold would not be nearly so great as it is at present, even by the old process," of stamping and washing.

On reference to the reports of old established gold mining companies, it will be observed that the heavy losses which have been, and still continue to be incurred, in every case where a company attempts gold quartz mining, are owing to the poverty of the quartz in depth, and as a mass, and from any difficulty attending its reduction with dispatch and economy. The latter is done at a cost from 8s. to 10s. per ton with water power.

Had the recent gold mining companies avoided all untried schemes, and been guided only by men of real practical experience, they would have saved much of their capital, and some of them might have succeeded. Fortunately the mania for working gold quartz, and the application of the most complicated and costly methods of extraction, extended its baneful influence to the old and well regulated concerns, where it was expected past experience would have been sufficient to guard them against quartz mining, and much more, from paying extravagant sums for such deceptive veins. It is well-known that there is no such thing on record as a gold quartz mine paying cost, in the most favourable locality, after the surplices had been taken away. Even our best gold mines (the auriferous quartzes) are, generally speaking, so poor as not to bear the cost of the carriage of the rough ore many miles. We are obliged to erect the mills close to the mines, and not carry the mineral to distant mills. The profits resulting from working gold mines especially depend on the quantity of stuff at hand, great economy in the system of mine extraction and reduction, with the practical knowledge of the managers and the agents. Of late years kinds of persons have taken upon themselves to give their opinion on gold quartz and their reduction; many of whom never saw such rocks as these. Rich concentrated ore is frequently brought to England to be smelted, but the idea of bringing the ordinary rough ores containing gold (without concentration) to England to be reduced on the large scale, is very preposterous, and can only be suggested by persons who have had no experience in the business. We need not be surprised at the non-success of public companies whilst such proceedings are carried on in mining.

EVAN HOPKINS.

REDUCTION OF ORES BY THE SOLUTION PROCESS.

Sir.—I hope a few observations, in reply to a letter from Mr. John H. Ansted, in your last Journal, will not be trespassing too much on your valuable space. While I thank that gentleman for his practical advice and information, I cannot help feeling sorry that he has not been a little more explicit; his ability and skill, as well as his position as manager of the Miners' Electro-Chemical Reduction Company, enable him to take up the cudgels in defence of solution processes in general, with greater facility than are enjoyed by many; and it is, therefore, a pity that he has not explained the second query in my letter of the 12th, which appears to me one of the principal objections to the employment of acid solutions for separating metals from their gangues.

The solution process for silver ores, which, he reminds me, we established in Spain, has, unfortunately, completely escaped my recollection; but the process which I left working there, and which, I believe, is still in use, was the barrel amalgamation; and a new reduction work erected at the neighbourhood, at a considerable expense, for the purpose of combining with us in the purchase of ores, which they intended to reduce by the salt solution, or Spangenberg's process (chlorination or sulphatation of the silver, and subsequent solution of the chloride in concentrated sulphuric acid); and it has proved a complete failure. This process was employed in Swanson and Germany for extracting the silver from rich silver-masses; but at Freyberg, where both it and the amalgamation process are in operation, they have found no advantages in the solution process to induce them to supersede it by the cumbersome machinery they employ in the amalgamation process for silver ores.

I have always considered that the difficult points in the reduction of silver by solution was the obtaining the metals in a state of solution economically; once dissolved, there is little difficulty or expense in dealing with the miners or reduction masters, that they were unable to precisely determine the gold from its solution as chloride, which proto-sulphate of iron, and decomposed hydrogen, alkalies, and copper filings, and the galvanic currents will easily do.

In 1852, I was informed that a process had been patented, and was at that time in the Tyrol, for extracting gold from its ores by means of solution in

chlorine, and I made a few experiments, which were not successful, with the ores I worked on, possibly because the gold was alloyed with about 20 per cent. of silver, which, becoming converted into insoluble chloride, protected the gold from the action of the highly-saturated chlorine water, which was the solvent I chiefly employed. I should be very glad if any of your correspondents who have been more successful would give a little information as to the manner of proceeding, and whether there is any process in operation on the large scale for the reduction of gold ores by chlorine. It would not be difficult to adapt a solution process for purely quartzose ores, but when we have to deal with iron and lime, which would infallibly absorb an immense quantity of the acid solvent, then comes the difficulty.

In your Journal of July 19, I perceive a letter from a correspondent, who signs himself "Aurifer." I venture to request that gentleman to explain in what manner the sulphur contained in the ores acted so strongly upon the mercury as to frustrate completely the process of amalgamation, and in what state of combination it existed? I make this enquiry, because it is a well-known fact that thousands of tons of ores, which contain a large proportion of sulphur, are yearly beneficiated crude in Mexico; and in the reduction works of Morro Velho, in Brazil, alone there are yearly amalgamated nearly 1400 tons of auriferous iron and arsenical pyrites, which contain an average of about 20 per cent. of sulphur; and the loss of quicksilver does not exceed 10 ozs. per ton of ore treated, nor is more than 2 per cent. of the gold contained in the sand amalgamated lost. I conceive the loss of gold more probably proceeded from the ignorance of the parties employed to amalgamate the ore in the case to which your correspondent refers.

WILLIAM REAY, jun.

THE COPPER TRADE.

Sir.—In my last I asked the question, in anticipation of the event which followed it, Will the smelters make a heavy reduction in price, or will they gradually reduce prices to what the market will bear? for which I take as much credit to myself as was due to Lord Chesterfield, who foretold the French revolution—the thing followed, but in the natural course of events; it was, in short, inevitable that a reduction must take place, but why not at intervals instead of *per saltum* is not so easily reconcilable. I have been repeatedly pried with the question since, Will the present price be maintained, and will there not be probably an advance even, after the smelters have obtained some private object of their own by the late reduction? which, strange as it may appear, took the consumers by surprise, and even—

"Stout Munts no stood aghast in speechless trance."

To which I reply, with as much confidence as can be given to a monopolized article, that in all probability there will be a further reduction; and although, no doubt, some private motives influenced the association in falling the price 2d. per lb. at the time they did, yet it must ultimately have taken place; and I am convinced there is none in the trade who can account for copper having maintained for so long a period the unnatural price of 13½d., and which must return to 10½d., or perhaps under.

There is a gentle hint which I would give to the consumers of copper, not to rely on the assurances of the association's agents as to alteration in prices: in reality, they know little about it; actually, they speak under instructions. I have known sales made, large ones, very recently, with an understanding that the purchaser should have the benefit of any decline at the general meeting of the smelters, it being well known by them that the alteration in price would be made at another special meeting for the purpose. Mr. Gibbons, of the Birmingham Battery Company, will understand me.—Redruth, July 28.

A MINER.

THE DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN SOUTH WALES.

Sir.—The appointment of colliery inspector for this district appears to have resulted in a discussion, in the columns of your Journal, equally earnest with those which may be heard amongst that patient class of individuals, whose safety the inspector is paid for superintending—the working coal miner. Much has been said for and against Mr. Evans's qualification for such an important situation, and some remarkable disclosures have been made. His friends admit that he is a young man, not more, if so much, as 27 years of age. With such an admission, it is incomprehensible how the appointment could have been made other than on political grounds, and in utter contempt of the well-being of the working miner.

"Justice" stated that the Welsh coalowners were well satisfied with their inspector, and directs attention to the manner in which he acquitted himself at the Cwm Avon accident. It is to these points that I would direct the attention of my fellow-colliers as matters of vital importance to them. Welsh coalowners are well satisfied with their inspector; I do not doubt it, but the interests of the working collier are very different from those of the coalowner. Why are coalowners eager to obtain Mr. Evans as inspector, as we have seen in his being substituted for Mr. Mackworth at the Dowlais and other large collieries? Can "Justice" answer this simple question? Is it that Mr. Evans is less exacting, and more accommodating? Perhaps it may help to a solution when I say that, although Mr. Evans has been seven months inspector in, perhaps, the largest district, there has not been a single information laid against any coal proprietor for non-compliance with regulations, although Mr. Mackworth has had occasion to summon several in his district, and the northern inspectors also have had occasion to enforce penalties for the security of the working miner. Can it be that of the immense number of collieries in South Wales, the whole of them, without a single exception, are carried on in a perfectly faultless manner, and requiring no observation? I will not proceed further with this point; a few days will show the collier whether popularity with the coal proprietor may not lead to a disregard of the most essential matters.

In the Cwm Avon accident, it is not easy to identify Mr. Evans at all. Mr. Mackworth was present at the proceedings, and immediately the accident was known in his district down posts Mr. Dickinson, the inspector for North Wales and Lancashire. To the uninformed, the fact of Mr. Dickinson going down to Cwm Avon has no peculiar significance, but when it is known that he is a relative of Mr. Evans (a brother-in-law), the matter wears a different complexion. We see an inspector rushing to the assistance of his young relative, afraid lest his youth and inexperience should be too manifest in the affair. In the Cymmer proceedings, it has leaked out that the brother-in-law is again to come down to assist his young relative. In this case it seems the inspector applied to the Home Secretary, requesting to have the assistance of two gentlemen, whose names he mentioned. I would ask the impartial reader, Was it proper of Mr. Evans to have thus asked the Home Secretary for the assistance of his brother-in-law? Was it not the duty of the Home Secretary to have sent two of his independent inspectors, without consulting Mr. Evans's wishes?

Surely, it cannot be the intention to smooth over the most terrible colliery accident that has ever befallen the Welsh coal miner. Amongst the mining population of this and the adjoining valley there is current an opinion of this kind—an opinion which has gained ground since the proceedings of the inspector relative to assistance to have been known. To leave an enquiry involving the death of 112 men to a mere youth, and such assistance as he may choose to select, is an insult to the understanding of the most illiterate collier in the Principality. When the Cymmer enquiry is completed, I will again address you on this most painful subject.

Aberdare, July 28.

A WORKING COLLIER.

CENTRAL HEAT.—MR. ENNOR'S REMARKS ON PROF. ANSTED.

Sir.—Mr. Ennor is so very fond of accusing others of inventing and supporting unfounded theories, or in opposition to facts, that it is only fair to draw attention to his peculiar mode of representing facts, as illustrated in his remarks in your last Journal on a review, in a previous Number, of Prof. Ansted's very interesting paper on Mineral Veins. Like Mr. Ennor, I have not read the original paper, and only derive my knowledge of its contents from your columns.

Mr. Ennor first states that Prof. Ansted "next gave his views on the interior temperature, and shows us that the earth cools as we go into it." Now, in the extracts in the review alluded to, Prof. Ansted neither gives any such views, nor shows any such thing. On the contrary, when the professor states, as Mr. Ennor previously quotes, that "all rocks have been exposed to the influence of the equable temperature known to exist beneath a certain moderate depth," it would, I think, be clear enough to any one except, perhaps, Mr. Ennor, that he alluded to an equable temperature greater, and not less, than the mean temperature of the earth's surface. As it is just possible that Mr. Ennor may mean by the professor's views the facts he states as to the temperature of the Cuba Mine, it will be as well to see what these facts are. Prof. Ansted gives 90° as the temperature of the lode in the upper levels, both in lode and rock, and 88° in the rock in the 130'. Now, from this single fact so stated, and this is all he has to go upon in his assertion as to the professor's views, no one who has the least idea of the due caution to be observed in scientific induction could deduce a single argument for or against the increase of heat in descending from the earth's surface. In the first place, we have not the surface temperature; in the second, we are not informed whether these upper levels were under the action of solar heat or not; and lastly, though we are told that at the 130' level, the thermometer stood at 88° (12° by the thermometer, hotter than the thermometer stood in the shade on the hottest day at Bodmin last year), we are not told what, if any, causal causes were acting there on the temperature; and these causal causes, Mr. Ennor is no doubt aware, sometimes reduce, as well as increase, the temperature.

Again, Mr. Ennor says that "He (Prof. Ansted) states that the high temperature experienced in mines arises from decomposed minerals, or some other chemical cause, and not from interior fire, which is so dogmatically assumed by the generality of geologists and their students." Now, will it be believed that in the paper referred to the professor does not say a single word of all this, which are the remarks of the reviewer, printed in larger type, and commencing with the identical "we"?"

Mr. Ennor again says "He (Prof. Ansted) further asserts that there is no mark of distinct igneous origin in the earth." Now, referring to the article in question, we find the passage thus:—"Prof. Ansted concludes his report by stating that there are few or no marks of direct igneous action in the ordinary sense of the term"—not a word of "in the earth," which Mr. Ennor most ingeniously but very unfairly interpolates. Prof. Ansted was reporting on a particular mine or mines in Cuba, and says that in such mines he found no marks of direct igneous action, but he is too good a logician, whatever Mr. Ennor may think, to reduce a general proposition from a particular case.

Mr. Ennor again says—"He (i.e. Professor Ansted) also goes on to say that scientific reports are but seldom published, as they are liable to disturb the stereotyped geological theories of the day, therefore they are received with bad taste, and are seldom admitted to be read." The article really reads thus—Professor Ansted observes it is very rare that "one is enabled to glean from the reports of mining engineers even the most essential facts on which a judgment has been based, and the almost total absence of such systematic statements as may lead ultimately to useful generalizations." Not a single word about receptions in bad taste or "housekeeping" esthetic theories; those remarks which Mr. Ennor unfairly fastens upon Professor Ansted are again the remarks of the reviewer, printed in larger type, and nine or ten lines below the conclusion of the extract from the Professor's report, of which Mr. Ennor would make his readers believe they form a part.

Now, here are four statements made by Mr. Ennor as to Professor Ansted's views, and of which statements is at all correct. I do not for a moment impute to Mr. Ennor intentional deception, but it is curious that each of these misapprehensions, mistakes, or whatever they are called, should have the effect of making readers imagine, and imagine wrongly, that Professor Ansted had stated opinions which Mr. Ennor himself holds.

Now, of course Mr. Ennor is quite at liberty, if so pleases him, to make four un-

founded statements in twenty-one lines and a half, and to draw from such statements what conclusions he likes; but, if he does so, he should not talk quite so much about "facts" himself, nor accuse, without rhyme or reason, theoretical men for having the same objection to "facts" that a well known personage is supposed to have for holy water. I am not aware what is the precise theory for which Mr. Ennor has been buffeted with the world for the last quarter of a century, and for which he has at length found backers in the persons of a Professor and Editor; but I sincerely trust, for the sake of the poor theory itself, after so much buffeting, that it is based upon facts, observed with rather more care and fairness than Mr. Ennor devotes to his quotations.—Leicester, July 26.

A. H. PATERSON, C.E.

MINING AT HOME.

Sir.—I notice Mr. Hopkins's reply to my letter, which appeared in your Journal of the 19th inst., deprecating of his unresigned comments on the practise and results of "Home" Mining. He writes in a candid spirit, but I regret his adherence to what

I really must call prejudice in respect to the position and prospects of mining enterprise at home. Undoubtedly the wild scheming and deliberate imposition of which mining partakes, in common with all other adventurous enterprises, are much to be deplored, but such reckless jobbing not being confined to mining, as admitted by Mr. Hopkins himself, ought not to weigh for more than it is worth. Strangely, indeed, is it argued that the difference between mining and railway, and other speculations, is, that mines have no "real" captains—no "experienced managers," while railways, &c., have both, and are also exclusively "under established legal power to investigate or check their proceedings." Surely Mr. Hopkins will not maintain that there have been no humbug, delusions, or snare, practised in railways, joint-stock banks, and other enterprising undertakings; surely he cannot be in earnest when he says that no company would dare to send a ship to sea without a "real" captain, when there are so many serious complaints and so many calamitous proofs of widespread incapacity on the part of such "real" captains?

I have no objection to see an association organised, with Mr. Hopkins at its head, as a board of examination, to grant certificates of competency to mining captains, but experience has proved that such recommendations are not infallible testimonies of fitness or competency, and home mining ought not, therefore, to be remissly condemned merely because the attempt to form such a board of examination has not succeeded. No doubt mine management requires great improvement—no doubt ignorance and presumption are, too often, found associated with roguery and imposition in mining; and Mr. Hopkins deserves credit for endeavouring to awaken attention to those defects. I for one, should be happy to offer any humble services in my power in aid of such a cause, if Mr. Hopkins will only lay a well-considered, judicious, and practicable plan before the mining world. Enough of this, however, for the present. I return to Mr. Hopkins's letter.

We are confidently told that "there are 600 undertakings in the United Kingdom called mines." I apprehend that this precise number is advanced from cursory observation, and not only includes all projected as well as all working companies, but also all schemes, some with a little expenditure, and some with none, brought out to gull John Bull in the stock-jobbing spirit of fine bargains in imaginary companies, or companies having a name without a local habitation, or, in fact, what is familiarly known as "kite flying!" Scores of new projects are continually handed about which have no existence save and except on paper, and persons are induced to subscribe and pay up on such schemes, without any reference whatever to their legitimate character or prospects. They rely on the steam being kept up sufficiently long to enable them to pass the scrip at a premium. Look at the railway schemes now active! Ten times the amount of capital actually wanted is subscribed for, and chiefly by persons who have no real intention or power to pay up in full, but who trust to being able to transfer at a profit immediately on payment of the first deposit. Failing in that, how often are such shares forfeited and released to others? Mining is damaged by similar proceedings, but I know not why mining should be selected as peculiar in this respect.

Then, with regard to the remark that not more than 100 mines are paying dividends; Mr. Hopkins means, of course, out of those in the list published in the *Mining Journal*. But the *Mining Journal's* list does not contain one-half of the assumed 600 companies, therefore the 100 dividend mines must be taken in reference to the published number only, and if the losses on that published number be compared with the profit list the difference will not, at all events, bear out Mr. Hopkins's assertion that there are so largely preponderant. I have further to add that there are scores of mines worked at a profit, by individuals or by partnerships, which do not appear at all on that list; and this fact must surely be very generally known in the mining world. All these circumstances, when attentively considered, will raise doubts as to Mr. Hopkins's views, being without prejudice, although I am ready to attach all due weight to his experience. One feature especially tempts me to waver in giving full credence to his judgment as a man of business. He writes: "I am a strong advocate for legitimate mining at home and abroad, and I distinctly stated in the letter alluded to, that 'the real or positive benefit by mining, as a whole, should not be considered as a direct benefit to the adventurers, but rather as giving employment to the population, training them in useful occupations, and the beneficial results derived therefrom to the owners of properties and to the nation at large.'" Surely, Mr. Hopkins must be aware that although money so invested is, as he says, beneficial, yet that the direct object of the investment is profit, and to lose sight of that primary object is to live in a dream, which, however comforting to the benevolent scientific mind, is sadly unreal in its application to the interests and the necessities of the business world.—London, July 30.

MALLET.

The Language of Specifications of Letters Patent for Inventions. By JOHN MACCORMICK, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: W. G. Benning and Co., Fleet-street.

In these days of patent inventions, any readable treatise on our Patent Law should be in the hands not only of inventors, but of engineers and the manufacturing classes generally; for the testing of the legal value of a particular patent will frequently be an important affair, as bearing upon the daily business of many a one. Mr. MacCormick has taken up with the most difficult and substantially most important point of Patent Law—viz., the Language of Specifications—under which head he treats of provisional, complete, and final specifications and titles of patents, perspicuously yet not verbosely. In fact, he has done the best in treating of a subject which brings out most strongly the disgraceful system, or no system, of our present patent judiciary, which is so ill-qualified to decide the real questions at issue, and, indeed (except in the case of any judge more "scientific" than his associates), with no sympathy with these questions, and, therefore, for ever turning from the real point to some quirk or quibble of the law; hence the jurist has to deduce general rules from clashing dicta and decisions. It is difficult to make any quotation from a work of this kind, where text and context bear so much upon each other, and cannot be separated with safety to sound conclusions; but the following, under the head of "Manner of Description," will serve as a specimen of the contents of the work:—"There must be the utmost good faith in the specification; a studied or manifest ambiguity will vitiate it; or directions which tend to mislead the public; or obscure terms employed for the sake of concealment; or if on a fair interpretation the language is equivocal; the thing itself should be accurately ascertained; the materials of which it is composed, the method by which it is made, and the use to which it is to be applied, should be accurately developed and particularly described." The cases bearing upon the different points are set forth in the foot notes.

LIMITED LIABILITY.—Mr. Charles Wordsworth, of the Inner Temple, has published an edition of the "Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856," and the able manager in which he has prepared the introduction

Meetings of Mining Companies.

DRAKE WALLS MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting was held at the offices in Moorgate Street, on Wednesday.

Mr. DUNSFORD in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the following report from the agents and the accounts, of which the following is an abstract:

Cr.—Balance from last account.	£1902 10 0
Tin ores sold, May to July, 62 tons 18 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lb.	5259 13 10
Sale of arsenic.	22 10 0
Sale of old rope, and fines.	25 5 5
Balance of interest account.	14 11 3 = £7224 10 6
Dr.—April, May, and June cost.	£3630 2 8
Lords' dues three months, to June 30.	149 8 5
Petty cash, postages, &c.	37 9 4 = 3317 0 5

Leaving balance in favour of mine 23407 10 1

July 24.—Since last meeting we have completed the squaring down of Matthews's engine-shaft, cut cistern-plate, fixed cistern and bearers, together with the larger pit-work, and are now sinking the same below the 80 ft. by nine men, at 17.10s. per fm., in a favourable channel of mineralized killas, and are making very satisfactory progress therein—present depth, 5 fms. 1 ft. 4 in. below the 80 ; should the ground continue so favourable as at present we hope to reach the 90 in three months. In driving the 80 east of Matthews's, the ground is somewhat improved, and the branches assuming a more favourable appearance ; this level will soon be under the good tin ground driven through in the level above (the 70) ; the present end of the 80 is 9 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. in advance of the slopes. We have two slopes working in the back of this level by twelve men, in moderately productive tin ground. The 80, west of Matthews's, is suspended, having nearly communicated this level with the 80, east of footway, but under present circumstances we do not think it judicious to do so, fearing the water from footway will put Matthews's sumptuous to some inconvenience. There are six men stopping in the back of the 10, west of Matthews's, in good tin ground, still leaving a profitable piece of tin ground in reserve, to take away as circumstances require. The branches in the 70, east of Matthews's, are producing saving work ; this level is 9 fms. 2 ft. in advance of the slopes : we have three stops working in the back of this level by eighteen men, in good tin ground, and have a fair quantity of broken tinstuff in those stops, and increasing the reserves. The 60 is extended 8 fms. 3 ft. in advance of the slopes, the branches in which are improved, and the ground of a favourable character ; there are two stops working in the back of this level by twelve men, in moderately productive ground, on the whole rather improved ; in the back of this level we have an accumulation of reserve tinstuff also. The 50 being 20 fms. in advance of all but one stop, we have suspended operations, and propose to place the men to cross-cut north to Matthews's what branches are in that direction. At present there are six men stopping in the back of this level, in coarse tin ground, as we have whole or unexplored ground from those slopes to surface, and the ends one distance in advance ; we are in a position to set additional stops when thought advisable, and under present circumstances, with the accumulation of broken tinstuff, we see no necessity for it. Footway shaft is now 7 fms. 2 ft. 4 in. below the 80, and is being sunk by nine men, the branches in which are producing coarse work and the water very troublesome ; every effort is being made in order to reach the 90 as soon as possible. We have suspended the driving of the 80, east of footway, not wishing, as before stated, to form a communication with Matthews's. There are three slopes working in the back of this level by fourteen men, in profusely productive ground, leaving sufficient ground for other slopes. In the 80, west of footway, which is extended 11 fms. 1 ft. 2 in. from shaft, the branches are unproductive, and the ground hard for driving. There are nine men stopping below the 60, west of footway shaft, in moderately productive ground ; the 60 cross-cut south is extended from tin workings 65 fms. on the cross-course, which is letting down an increase of water, and is composed of peat, spar, sandstone, and traces of lead ore ; there yet remains from 13 to 16 fms. to reach the first copper lode, assuming the underlay of the lode north to continue as seen in the trial shaft at surface present price of cross cut 22 ft. per fm., including trammings. We have resumed the sinking of trial shaft on south copper lode by two men, with a view of proving the underlay and size of the seam, at present we cannot form a correct opinion. It will be observed there are twenty-four men working on dead ground, either sinking or cross-cutting, and from which we at present do not expect any returns. At surface, since last meeting we have rebuilt and enlarged the old floors to calcining-house, and made them complete, thereby avoiding much unnecessary expense and inconvenience. The laying out of the new dressing-floors, and erection of small wharves and round buildings, have incurred extra costs, but as they are now complete, as well as the tramroad to remove the sand, we shall receive considerable benefit therefrom ; and, in order to carry out the dressing more expeditiously, we are now preparing a jiggling-machine to facilitate the separation of tin ores. In conclusion, we have to remark that the general prospects of the mine are encouraging, the different operations being legitimately prosecuted, with due regard to economy. Under present circumstances we see no cause to fear a falling off in the returns, provided the machinery for pumping, winding, and crushing, is placed in thorough repair, after which we hope to make some increase in the present returns.—T. GREGORY ; J. ANDREWS.

The CHAIRMAN said they had now the accounts and report before them, and he thought it was the most favourable statement of their affairs the committee had had the pleasure of making for some time. They had had difficulties which were now surmounted. They had made a profit of 1505. in the three months, and had also carried over a profit from last account. The directors recommended the shareholders to take a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, which, he thought, would be acceptable to them, and would leave the company enough for the erection of the pumping-engine, which would be proceeded with as speedily as possible. The committee had, in fact, completed a contract on terms advantageous to the company, and the engine would be pumping by the end of November. He considered they were really in a satisfactory position ; and, at the present price of tin, handsome profits would continue. He would not trespass further on their time, but would move that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. HODGSON congratulated the Chairman on the present state of the mine, as he considered the shareholders were indebted to him, as leader of the band, for the happy state of the affairs of the company generally.—The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted, and a dividend of 2s. 6d. declared payable forthwith.—Mr. HODGSON continued, that as the reports and accounts were now passed and the dividend declared, he thought he should be in order in drawing the attention of the shareholders to an irregularity which had crept in. In the first instance, he looked at the banker's book for the bills that had been paid in, and did not find them. He had no objection to Mr. Williams's iron chest, nor Mr. STAINSBY's, but he certainly preferred the company's bankers. The next complaint was, that the ores were bought by a member of their own committee. On one occasion Mr. TYRE's bill was not forthcoming when required, and the consequence was one of the committee lent 600/- to meet a bill due on that day. Although he (Mr. HODGSON) did not dispute the value of Mr. TYRE's paper, he did complain of its being drawn by an irresponsible person. Mr. ANTHONY, the drawer, being in the employ of Mr. TYRE, he could not see that it would have made much difference if Mr. TYRE had drawn it himself, so far as security was concerned, Mr. TYRE being the sole person liable. But this was not all, for the bill was paid to the committee of the Drake Walls Mining Company, of which committee Mr. TYRE was a member, therefore, in case of the bill being dishonoured (which he did not for a moment anticipate) the company had no remedy whatever against Mr. TYRE. He was obliged to Mr. TYRE and such other members of the committee as had been trading with the company (Mr. BAILEY and Mr. GILL), but he considered that they ought not to continue on the committee, as by so doing they placed themselves in the anomalous position of being both buyer and seller. He did not complain of the individuals but of the system, and that system, he contended, ought not to be allowed to exist.

Mr. TYRE admitted that he had purchased three parcels of ore, but distinctly asserted that it was from his being the highest tender, he not being present when the tenders were opened. With regard to an assertion Mr. HODGSON had made, that Mr. ANTHONY was the buyer of the ore, he declared it false. Mr. ANTHONY being his manager, and therefore his servant. He had made three purchases, and although one was, by error, not paid on the exact day it should have been, the other two were both paid before they were due, and that for the benefit of the company.

Some very personal discussion ensued between the two last speakers, which was stopped by the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN was extremely desirous that it should go to the world that these biddings were made in the light of day, and that the tin smelters had been invited to be present when the bids were opened. He had been personally present, and had, he believed, with his own hands opened every tender : on no occasion did the interested director do so. There could, therefore, be no suspicion relative to their sales.

Mr. HODGSON then read the rule which prevented shareholders from buying or selling to the company, without the consent of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN said the very fast of their doing as they had done was a proof that they had given their consent.

Mr. HODGSON thought Salvador House was fast merging into Moorgate-street.

The CHAIRMAN indignantly denied the supposition, and contended that the committee had only exercised a discretion given to them by the rules ; and by so doing, had largely contributed to their prosperity that day.

Messrs. DUNSFORD, BETTELEY, TYRE, BAILEY, and GILL were then re-elected the committee until the next meeting—Mr. HODGSON expressing himself dissatisfied with the three latter gentlemen.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the goods furnished to the mine were supplied by public tender. The London directors were not suppliers of the mine in any way ; and he considered he was but executing his duty, as a member of the committee, when he said that this was not a corrupt mine nor a merchant's mine. They were well and cheaply supplied, for they were quick and good purchasers.

Mr. TYRE proposed the appointment of Mr. PRYOR as manager, at a salary of 10/- per month, but the resolution found no seconder.

On the proposition of Mr. HODGSON, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman ; Mr. HODGSON wishing it distinctly understood that he did not include the other members of the committee.

THE LONDON AND VIRGINIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting was held at the London Tavern, yesterday.

Mr. AVASTON in the chair.

Mr. ANDERSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said he was surprised at such a small attendance of the shareholders, but he supposed they were disgusted with the report. Still, although there were only a few in attendance, they must proceed with the regular business of the meeting. The affairs of the company at the mine were fully explained in Mr. Sander's report. The directors had lately issued a circular to some of the largest shareholders, calling a private meeting, and their opinion was in favour of going on. He (the Chairman) was of opinion that they had better wind-up, but at the same time he had no wish to press his opinions, and considered it desirable to take the view of the general body of shareholders as to calling a special meeting, to consider whether it would be most suitable to wind-up or go on.—The result of which was that a very lengthened discussion ensued, when it was unanimously agreed that a call of 1s. 6d. per share should be made, and 15s. per share called up, with a view of further developing the property, and proving the mine for copper.

The report of the directors stated that, since the last report, made on Dec. 7, the directors regretted that several circumstances had occurred to prevent the operations at the mine proceeding as originally and satisfactorily as could have been desired.

From Jan. 1 until March 14, a frost of unusual intensity obstructed the crushing and amalgamating of ore. It appears from the returns that during the half-year there had been only one month's effective work in the mill for gold, which, however, is satisfactory to observe, yielded 4171, 17s. 7d. A deficit of 1s. has thus arisen in the revenue. The directors made calls under the resolutions of the last meeting ; but, in consequence of a number of the shares having been forfeited, they have not produced

the amount anticipated ; and, though the shareholders will ultimately derive the benefit of the diminution of the capital account, it may become necessary to make another call to supply the deficiency thus occasioned, in order to enable the directors to carry out completely the views explained in Mr. BROKENSHAW's report, communicated to the shareholders at the last meeting. The samples of ore which have hitherto been found have been ascertained to be of considerable value. Some were sold at Swansea at the rate of 24/- per ton. The manager has lately reported that he had got a small quantity out of a bunch still more valuable. The directors see no reason to doubt the opinion previously expressed, that when the shaft has been sunk to a proper depth, the mine will yield a sufficient return of copper.

Mr. W. E. SANDER (the manager) reported that the unusually high price at Christmass of everything requisite for carrying on mining operations, and the difficulty of procuring labourers at remunerating rates, prevented his getting a full force. The mine contains a large body of ore, the breadth of the vein varying from 16 to 20 feet. No. 2 shaft has been sunk 155 feet through bearing ore, without encountering a barrowful of dead stuff. In the centre of the vein was richer portion, which, at 23 feet above the present working, was only 7½ inches broad, from which it has gradually increased to 3 ft. in breadth at the present level, which leads him to expect the ore would be richer as they descended. The steam-engine, and driving 24 stamps, was of sufficient power for anything that would be required of it ; and the whole of the machinery worked admirably. The mine was dry and healthy, and required no particular engineering skill to conduct it. The present staff was ample, and sufficient for a force of 100 hands.

The statement of accounts exhibited, made up for the year to June 30, showed—Capital receipts, 76721, 15s. ; payments, 54602, 12s. 1d. ; leaving a balance in favour of the company, on that account, of 2212, 2s. 1d. Revenue receipts for the half-year, 6361, 7s. 2d. ; payments at the mine, 13421, 13s. 1d. ; in London, 1781, 19s. ; balance, 583, 5s. 6d.

Mr. PHILLIPS was of opinion that they had acted most unfairly towards the secretary in reducing his salary. It was not right that they should reduce it because they had not been successful, and he should propose that his salary be increased to the original amount. The difference would only be about one penny per share.

Mr. BAKER, the solicitor, said the secretary had performed his duties in a most creditable manner, and had saved a considerable sum of money to the shareholders. It was ultimately agreed that the question should be left to the directors.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.

The fourth annual meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Thursday, Mr. J. D. POWLES in the chair.

Mr. L. R. JONES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. RICHARDSON said the minutes of the last meeting ought to be read, as it was always done in companies that were well organised.

The CHAIRMAN said it was not the custom in this company to read the minutes of the last meeting, and he should proceed with the business in the ordinary course.

A PROPRIETOR suggested that, as the report had been in the shareholders' hands for several days, it had better be taken as read.

The report (an abstract of which has already appeared in the *Mining Journal*) was then taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said the report gave an account of the company's progress at the three mines, which he considered highly satisfactory. Captain MOUNTAIN, who had been out for many years engaged upon the property, was in attendance, and would answer any question that might be put to him. The Purima Mines were not yet covering the expenses, but that was at the present time unavoidable. With respect to the financial position of the company, there was 27,550/- to the profit and loss account, and if they had not laid out the money in the purchase of the Purima Mines that sum would have been applicable to the payment of dividends. The proprietors would naturally ask when it was likely dividends would be paid ; and, in reply, he could state that by the month of October he thought they would have sufficient in hand to propose a dividend, and for that purpose it was the wish of the board to adjourn.

Mr. RICHARDSON wished to know whether any of the auditors were in attendance ?

The CHAIRMAN said he did not see them, but Captain MOUNTAIN would answer any question.

Mr. RICHARDSON wished for some explanation as to the bullion account, 10,718/-.

The CHAIRMAN replied that it was raised by bills drawn and in transitu. The silver in the mint at Bogota was applied to the working of the mines.

Mr. RICHARDSON said the charges for agency appeared very heavy.

The CHAIRMAN said 2½ per cent. was charged for passing the Santa Ana returns of silver through the mint at Bogota, and supplying the mines ; and 1 per cent. for sending money from Baranquilla.

A PROPRIETOR wished to know how much was still due on the purchase of the Purima Mines.—The CHAIRMAN said every farthing had been paid.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he was dissatisfied with the report, and looking at page 30, he considered they were fully justified in declaring a dividend. He should, therefore, propose as an amendment, "That the directors having declared in the report now presented that the profits on the Marmato and Santa Ana Mines from April 1, 1855, to March 31, 1856, amount to 12,037, 12s. 5d., and that the loss on the Purima Mines during the same period was 2637, 11s. 5d., thus leaving a balance of the profit for the year of 9401, 1s. 3d., it is the opinion of this meeting that a dividend of 5 per cent. upon the capital of the company should be now declared, payable on or before October 1 next."

Mr. CASTLES, in seconding the resolution, said, although he did not agree with Mr. RICHARDSON, it would give an opportunity of taking the sense of the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN then put the amendment, when three hands were held up in favour of the amendment, and the report and accounts were adopted. He (the Chairman) said at the proposed adjournment in October they would be in a better position to consider the amount of dividend to be declared. He was glad to inform them that at the present time they were out of debt.

Mr. ELLAS MOCATT was then proposed as a director, upon which it was proposed as an amendment that Mr. CASTLES, the chairman of the late committee of enquiry, be elected.

Mr. MOUNTAIN, in answer to questions, said he had no doubt that the Marmato Mines would be a good property for some years to come. At Santa Ana, they had splendid mines, and it was only necessary to extend the surface works, as it was useless to extract mineral if they had not the means of reducing it. He had never visited the Purima Mine, therefore he could not give an opinion upon them.

Mr. SPENCER HEREFORTH called attention to the fact that the company would have to come under the provisions of the new Joint-Stock Act just passed ; and as every company, in so doing, must either be limited or unlimited in its constitution, he suggested that the new constitution should limit the liabilities of the company. There was a large number of individuals, who were most anxious to be shareholders in the Mariquita Company, but had hitherto refrained from being so, from the popular idea that, at present, they could not do so without incurring unlimited liabilities.

The CHAIRMAN stated the subject would be considered by the board.

Mr. W. C. JONES and Mr. JOHN GEORGE were re-elected auditors.

The proceedings were then adjourned until October 17, and a ballot was taken as to the election of a director, when the numbers were—for Mr. MOCATT, shares 25,451, votes 8624 ; for Mr. CASTLES, shares 1465, votes 1465.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting was held yesterday at the offices, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, The CHAIRMAN of the company presided.

The CHAIRMAN stated that they had met there on a matter of great importance to the company, and he trusted that on the present occasion he should have met a larger body of shareholders to have attended to their own interests. On the 16th July the proprietors had passed a resolution to call a subscription of 2s. 6d. per share. This meeting was convened either to confirm that or empower the directors to realise the property in California, and then divide the assets among the shareholders, if any remained ; at the same time, they had to consider what were the best steps to be taken in the present conjuncture of affairs. Since their last meeting nothing of importance had occurred. Sir H. HUNTLERY had informed them he was about to forward a remittance of from 70 to 80 ozs. of gold ; they had a balance in hand of 1000/- in California. Mr. PRANKHARD had said the quartz they were raising from their own lode averaged 810 per ton. The liabilities in England amounted, in round numbers, to 11,500/- : they had had about 1000/- in California, as he had previously stated. The directors were the most largely interested, and they, therefore, would be the greatest losers. Out of the numbers they had asked to subscribe the 2s. 6d. per share, about 11,000 shares had responded. He could assure them that if every shareholder had subscribed the sum of 2s. 6d. per share, which had been asked, that would not be sufficient to carry on the property with any chance of success. They had had three things now to do, that was to raise a sufficient sum of money to carry on the works effectually, or else to dispose of the property in California, or to wind up the company : for some time the directors, on their own personal liability, had been carrying on the concern. At present they would require about 2000/- to pay off the pressing liabilities.

Mr. MOXON (of Leicester) asked if in any case they wound-up, and they had liabilities to pay, in what respect the original proprietors would stand to the preference shareholders ? He and several of his friends had taken up numbers of these shares, and he wished to know on what terms they stood, and how these would be affected ?

Mr. S. S. SAAL observed he was chairman of the committee at the time these preference shares were issued, he had himself taken 200 of them. What had been expressly stated was this, that those who took preference shares should receive 25 per cent. out of the first profits that were made.

Mr. G. GODFREY thought it was to be lamented, after the many years of trial, they should now find themselves in an insolvent condition. He did not blame the directors for the position they were placed in, though he must candidly state he could not entirely exonerate them ; they had placed too great confidence in Sir HENRY HUNTLERY, who, he must say, had greatly deluded them. He ought to have been recalled long since ; had such been the case, they would not have been in their present position.

Mr. WILLIAMSON did not think that if they were to sell the property it would realise sufficient to pay all their liabilities : so far as they were financially concerned they were in a better position than last year.

Mr. GRAN said he held in his hand a prospectus, which stated that after the 10/- was

WINDING-UP OF MINING COMPANIES.

MINERAL COURT MINING COMPANY.—An official manager is to be appointed to wind-up this company's affairs, on the petition of the Hon. E. Edward, of Garden-court, Temple, and other shareholders. The petitioners state that the company was formed in 1852, and the first meeting was held on July 11 of that year, at 28, Threadneedle-street. The mine was divided into 8192 shares, and 2048 were to be sold, at not less than 10s. per share, the proceeds to be applied in working the mine, and in the purchase of machinery for that purpose. Messrs. Hodge and Carne were the lessees of the adventure. The petitioners state that the number of the shares was decreased by various means, and that on June 16, 1856, they did not amount to 5000, of which petitioner held 500, and had paid upon them, but had not received any return. There had been no dividend declared among the shareholders, and the petitioners had been applied to to pay the expense of working the mine. Many of the shareholders had not paid the calls that were due. The debtor and creditor side of the account, as of Dec. 1855, showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of only 1562, and it was then resolved to stop operations; and it is now proposed to wind-up the affairs, to satisfy the creditors, and adjust the liabilities among the shareholders.

NEWBORTHEN MINING COMPANY.—The petition of Mr. P. Marrack, of Newborthen, and Messrs. T. W. Robinson and H. Coulson, of Penzance, of the winding-up of this company, states that it was established to work veins in the parish of Sancroft, in 1042 shares, and that, in Sept., 1852, a dividend of 2s. per share was made. The working of the mine was commenced in April, 1852. J. Richards, jun., was appointed purser, and the mine was carried on under his management until 1854, and Mr. J. Trewhella was the captain. A considerable sum was expended in the purchase of materials, and, in April, 1854, J. Richards absconded. At a meeting of the shareholders, in Oct., 1855, it appeared, on making up the accounts, that there was a balance of 3635s. against the adventurers; but as subsequently it was found that operations could not be carried on without a dividend of 200s. per month, it was resolved to suspend operations. Mr. R. Michell, an original holder of 200 shares, transferred his shares, and likewise acted irregularly with them, and then repudiated all liability, and resolved to wind-up the adventure, but Mr. Michell, though warned to the contrary, proceeded to sell certain property on the mine, which the license required to be delivered up to the lessor. He also sold the machinery, with the produce of which he proceeded to pay off all the debts of the creditors. He obtained possession of the cost-book, but no cash-book or adventurers' ledger had been produced, and the creditor could not, therefore, ascertain what had been expended or paid. In this way Mr. Michell reduced the liabilities; but there was still a balance of 264s. due to the Messrs. Coulson and Co., and of 200s. to the petitioners. A meeting has been held in the matter during the week, before Mr. Whiting, the chief clerk to the Master of the Rolls. It is understood that there will be no order to wind-up in this case, and that the affairs will be settled on the adjustment of Mr. Marrack's claim.

THROGNERRIS AND CARNEBONE FAT-WORK TIN MINING COMPANY.—The petitioners for winding-up this company, in connection with which a dividend of 2s. 2s. 6d. per share has just been made by Master in Chancery, George Rose, are Messrs. J. B. Tulse, of Greenwich; W. Hawkins, of George-street, Westminster; W. F. Moper, Carlton Lodge, New Cross; C. S. Mackell, Beverley; and J. B. Duggleby, Beswick. The company was established in 1853 to work mines in the manor of Helston, in 100 shares, of 17s. each. About 3720 shares were issued, and petitioners held for 800, and paid the deposit; but there were arrears of calls on the other shares amounting to 2000s. One sale only was made of minerals, the proceeds being only 56s. Considerable loss was sustained by the operations, and the works were suspended. Owing to the payment of their wages, 16 of the miners left their work, and orders for the sale of the machinery were made, to meet the payment of wages. A dividend had been declared.

SHANTON IRON COMPANY.—A petition to wind-up this company has been presented by Mr. D. Wheatcroft, of Buckland Hollow, Derby. The company was started in 1849 at Derby, and accumulated 20,000s. of debt, but had no adequate assets.

THE GERMAN MINING COMPANY.—A meeting was held on this matter the week before the Master in Chancery. The company has now upwards of three years in course of winding-up.

KNAACKEN MINING COMPANY.—The proceedings under the winding-up of this company's affairs are now adjourned until after the long vacation.

At a recent meeting before Mr. Bloxam, Vice-Chancellor Wood's clerk, Mr. Hoppe, of the firm of Hoppe and Boyle, appeared for Mr. Turquand, the official manager; Messrs. Ashurst for Mr. Libri, of Florence, Baywater, on the list for 900 shares; Messrs. Robinson, for Lord Clinton, for 200.—Mr. Hoppe said that since last meeting creditors called in to prove their debts, and a meeting of shareholders, holding the aggregate 1300 shares, had been held, at which it was resolved that they were willing, without prejudice, to contribute their just proportion up of the debts, without proceeding further under the winding-up; there would be a difficulty in doing this, and in staying the proceedings, it might tend to place parties in a difficult position.—Mr. Bloxam said it would now be impossible to stay creditors' actions, and suspend proceedings.—Mr. Hoppe: Four claims had been brought in up to present time, but they had not been proceeded with; and amongst them was one rather heavy disputed debt, amounting to 798s. It claimed 100 shares, which he thought could not be allowed.—Mr. Turquand then read with the list, which was settled, with the exception of the cases of shareholders who had transferred their shares subsequent to a resolution, which determined to put an end to its working. The largest number of shares in this position was Mr. Libri, who had transferred 900. Mr. Hoppe stated that the works went on for some time, but it was then they could not overcome the water, and at a meeting on November 7, (Mr. Libri in the chair), a committee was appointed, and authorised to enter into negotiations with a view to sell the mine, and if not successful to wind it up. A meeting was held on Dec. 6 (Mr. Libri in the chair), to consider the expediency of winding-up, but it was considered that there was a sufficient number present to determine on that step; and on the 1st of December, four days after, Mr. Libri transferred his shares to Mr. Stockwell, who was a clerk to Mr. Ensor, the secretary. Mr. Stockwell had these shares, and many of them became vested in the hands of Mr. Ensor, and 200 of them got into the hands of Lord Pelham Clinton. At the adjourned meeting no one was present. A subsequent meeting, however, was held on January 10, 1856, when a resolution was passed, suspending the transfer of Mr. Libri's shares as questionable and liable, unless that gentleman contributed his fair proportion in discharge of existing liabilities. But a meeting was subsequently held regarding this resolution; and after that a further meeting was held, when a resolution was passed rescinding the "rescinded resolution." (Laughter.)

Mr. Bloxam: But no resolution of a meeting rescinding or re-rescinding had the effect of the law of transfer.—Mr. Hoppe: Precisely so. The company's rule with respect to the transfer of shares was, that shares should be transferable by deed, or notice of transfer in the usual cost-book system, and the committee, who must acknowledge the receipt thereof, and the same, and not unless all the calls on the shares were paid.—Mr. Robinson observed that Mr. Libri paid up for the express purpose.—Mr. Hoppe: But the transfer was not addressed to the committee.—Mr. Bloxam: As soon as the transfer is entered on the cost-book it is valid.—Mr. Stockwell was not a pauper, but a man in a respectable position.—Mr. Ashurst: Lord Clinton repudiates his shares, and holds it in trust upon him.—Mr. Hoppe: The shares passed in a most extraordinary way, and as to tracing them it is impossible.—Mr. Turquand said it was a question arising out of all this whether the mine being in a state of insolvency they had a right to transfer their shares.—Mr. Libri: Cases had been decided in the courts that a shareholder could not transfer for the purpose of ridding himself of responsibility.—Mr. Ninian said that it was an universally admitted principle in all mining companies that a shareholder could not get rid of his liability by transferring his shares to men of straw.—Mr. Robinson (for Mr. Libri) contended, at length, that as the company was going to rack and ruin, Mr. Libri, under the Cost-book System, as propounded by Cooper on the 1st of Jan., had a right to transfer his shares. There was no *derelictus personae* clause in the Cost-book System, and the committee, under that system, had no power to pledge the credit of the company. Transfer of shares could always be made, provided the calls were paid to meet the current expenditure.—The shares, moreover, were marketable at the time, and they were going wrong, offered to pay his proportion, and have the company wound-up, but as this was not agreed to, he paid his calls and transferred his shares, and was now, being the largest holder, made an unfor-

tunate target of. The resolutions were passed without his knowledge.—Mr. Turquand: The mine was sold in February, and but few liabilities were incurred since then. The further consideration of the transfer cases was then deferred.

This is the second time the Kilbride Mines have been wound-up in Chancery, the former winding-up being about two or three years ago.

MERIONETHSHIRE SLATE AND SLATE-SLAB COMPANY.—On Monday last the creditors were called on to prove their debts in this company. Mr. Ernest, with Messrs. Galsworthy as his solicitors, are appointed to wind-up.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.

In Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood's Court, on Thursday, a motion by way of appeal from the decision of the chief clerk, who had settled Mr. Owen Bowen on the list of contributors in this company, which was now being wound-up in chambers, in respect of 770 shares. Mr. Bowen also moved that the order of the chief clerk, directing a call of 10s. per share to be made on all the contributors, might be discharged, or reversed, so far as respected himself.

The affairs of this company have already been before the Court upon several occasions, chiefly upon applications by persons to have their names expunged from the list of contributors, as settled by the chief clerk in the course of the proceedings under the winding-up order. The company was formed upon the Cost-book Principle in 1853, having been projected by a Mr. P. W. Carter, who sold his interest as lessee in the mining property proposed to be worked to the company, in consideration of 10,000s., of which 2600s. was to be paid in money, the remaining 8000s. in free shares. Mr. Bowen was appointed secretary to the company in April, 1853, and continued to act in that capacity until the company was dissolved, in the spring of 1855. The grounds upon which Mr. Bowen had been placed upon the list of contributors were, that his name appeared in the cost-book as signed for 150 shares, and that he was also a holder of 620 scrip certificates for shares, in respect of which last he had not signed the cost-book. In settling the list of contributors in chambers, Mr. Bowen had been examined on behalf of the official manager, and, after stating certain circumstances as to the formation of the company, said that he had handed certain shares (free) to the directors by Carter's directions, such shares never having been in Carter's possession; that he has received some shares from Carter, there being some special arrangements between them not connected with the company; that he had the disposal of 620 shares, part of the shares issued to Carter for the purchase money, but they were not in Carter's possession; that he could not say when he received the 620 shares, but did not receive them before June, 1854; that he had signed the cost-book for 100 shares (the figures to which the signature of Bowen was attached were 150); that the figures 150 were his, and he did, therefore, sign for 150, but the numbers of the certificates showed he had only 100, and that the 150 was only nominal, to make up the number of a meeting; that it was after this that he had the 620, and he did not know whether the 620 included those for which the book was signed; the signature was not a real transaction; that although Carter signed for 8000 shares he never received them; that the counterfoils ought to show to whom shares were issued, and that the words "Account O. B." on the counterfoils meant they were the shares he held. The chief clerk, after hearing the examination of Mr. Bowen, from which the above statements are extracted, included him in the list of contributors for 770 shares, in reversal of which decision the present motion was brought. Mr. Bowen had, in an affidavit made by him, also stated that in July, 1854, he had been presented by Carter with 20 certificates, representing five shares each, numbered 803 to 822, and together representing 100 shares, in respect whereof he had signed the cost-book, but he had since discovered that 150 was erroneously inserted instead of 100. He also stated that, in the same month, he had sold the certificates for 100 shares to Mr. Hill on account of a Mr. Leese, and that Hill had accepted the shares and signed the book in respect of them, whereby he was recognised as a shareholder in place of Bowen.

MR. ROLT AND MR. LOCOCK WEBB, in support of the motion, contended that as to the 150 shares appearing in the cost-book against Bowen's name, 50 had been added by mistake; while as to the 100, he was discharged from all liability, having disposed of them to, and got the book signed by, Hill on behalf of Leese, who had been made liable in respect of them. As to the 620 scrip certificates, Bowen had never signed the book, and therefore, according to the rules of the company, was not liable as a shareholder, there being no privity between himself and the company. Mr. DANIEL AND MR. ROXBURGH, for the official manager, upheld the decision of the chief clerk, and contended that the issue of 100 shares to Leese was a distinct transaction, and that Bowen must be held bound by his signature for 150, which he sought in his examination to represent as a fictitious transaction, to give colour to an issue of shares which had in the previous cases arising out of this matter affected the position of allottees taking a *bona fide*. As to the 620 scrip certificates, which admitted had been issued to him, and in his possession, the signature for the previous shares bound him, and he could not, therefore, escape from his liability as a contributor.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR said that the most painful part in the case was the doubt which arose upon the circumstances now disclosed, as to whether Hawkins's case had been rightly decided, the defence in that case being that the whole scheme was fraudulent and a bubble. If Bowen's evidence was to be taken as true, the person in possession of the property made arrangements to buy eight directors at 500s. a-piece, while he pocketed 6000s. partly in money, partly in shares, and this state of things, which was not in evidence in Hawkins's case, occasioned him great misgivings. As to the liability of Bowen, he declined to state his personal dealings with Carter, and it was not assuming too much to say that the arrangement with Carter, adverted to in Bowen's evidence, was part of the arrangements of this company. It was settled that if any shareholder who was on the list, having signed the book *bona fide*, handed over his scrip certificates to another, there was no contract between that other person and the company, so as to fix him with liability, and the question was whether, upon the whole evidence, he was not at liberty to deal with the transaction as to the 620 shares as a contract between Bowen and the company, so as to fix him with liability in respect of them. His Honour, after adverting to the statements of Bowen in his examination, said that he was of opinion that an issue of 620 shares to Bowen, with the privy of the company, was established in the transaction, which was a very fraudulent one, and he must be included on the register in the respect of them. With respect to the 150 shares, Bowen contended that it was a mistake, and that it was not a real transaction. He was clearly, however, a shareholder upon the book for 150, as the discrepancy was not explained. Then he said that he had sold to Hill in respect of Leese the 100 shares, for which he had signed the book, and it did appear (as stated by Mr. Rolt) that the 100 shares, 803-822, representing the certificates for five shares each, for which Bowen had been charged, had found their way to Leese, who had been made a contributory in respect of them. He could not allow two persons to be made contributories in respect of the same shares, and Mr. Bowen would be kept on the list for 670 shares only, with liberty to the official manager to carry in another claim to surcharge. There would be an enquiry as to what was due to Bowen, as secretary, by way of set-off to the call.

WINDING-UP OF INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CHANCERY.—The following is a list of insurance companies now being wound-up in Chancery:—Cosmopolitan, London and Mercantile, Oak Protestant, Atheneum, Caxton, Universal Provident, Security Mutual, Amazon, Nelson Sea Voyagers and General Life, Commercial and General, and Parental Endowment: in all 12 in number.

FRANKENBERG COPPER AND SILVER MINING COMPANY (Hesse Cassel).—A very glowing prospectus of this company has been issued. It is stated therein that the mine is held under a leasehold tenure, extending over 6000 acres, and are in full work, producing 50 tons of ore per month from one shaft alone. The plant consists of a portable steam-engine of 15-horse power, stamps, washing floors, and whisms. The formation of the district is the same as that of the celebrated mines of Mansfeld, the ore consisting of magnetite and clay slate. The soil processes in operation at Twiste, will be employed, and an estimate is given which shows the profit to be 514. 0s. 6d. on each ton of regulus produced, the regulus being estimated at 100s. Works to turn out 20 tons of regulus per month will be contracted for, not to cost more than 600s. The patentee will attend to the erection of the works and process, at a small per centage on every ton of copper turned out—he guaranteeing the cost to be under 1/2 per cent. of copper per ton of ore. From this statement the public cannot fail to appreciate the value of the undertaking.

SNURE NUISANCE ABATEMENT (METROPOLIS) ACT, 1853, AMENDMENT.—By this Act, which received the Royal Assent on the last day of the session, the exemption in the Act 16 and 17 Vic., of glass works or pottery works from its operation, is repealed. All steam-vessels plying between London Bridge and the Nore, and all public baths and wash-houses in the metropolis, are also made liable to the operation of the Act 16 and 17 Vic.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

THE BOG LEAD MINES, extending over a surface of 800 acres, situated in the parish of Wentnor, near Shrewsbury, Salop, are about being worked by a company. The district in which the mines are situated joins the celebrated Snailbeach, Pencry, Open Pipe, Gravels, White Grit, and Round Hill Mines, so that success may be fairly anticipated. Captains Absalom Francis, R. Edelsten, and W. Barratt have furnished satisfactory reports on the position and prospects of the mine.

WHEAL EMMA.—An improvement is reported in the adit end, and the 10 fathom level, driving west; and there is a good branch of grey ore continuing down in the shaft, 8 fms. under the 10.

NORTH DING DONG MINE is situated immediately east and north of the celebrated Old Ding Dong Mine. An adit is driven about 300 fms., to cut the intersection of the Ding Dong standard lode and the counter, and at this point a good lode was found. A new shaft was then sunk 40 fms. from surface, to take the lode at that depth, and in sinking 6 fms. 180f. worth of tin was got; but the tin ground dipped north: a level was driven to overtake it, and within the last week this has been accomplished. The lode is 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is nearly solid tin, worth 5/- per barrow. The sett is very extensive, and all the standard lodes of the Old Ding Dong pass through it. Great results were expected from the opening of this mine. The old mine has worked continuously above 120 years, returned very large dividends, and is still doing so, and it is firmly believed North Ding Dong will do the same.

FOREIGN MINES.

The Copiapo Mining Company have advices from their agent, showing that a great improvement had taken place in their mines. The following, dated Copiapo, June 17, is a copy of the mining captain's report:—"I have very great pleasure in communicating to you that, a few days since, they met in the Al Fin Hallada a branch of the vein which had gone into the side wall, to the extent of 60 varas in length and 60 in depth. At three points they have discovered metal, from 200 to 300 varas in the cajon, the vein being 12 inches wide in two of them, and 3 ft. in the third. If the beneficio continues as we hope in the whole space, it will become a matter of very great importance. All the partners are highly delighted with this discovery. There is also another circumstance, which is very favourable for Al Fin Hallada—the Colidaia Mine, which joins it, has an alcanc in a vein, which enters into Al Fin Hallada in 50 varas; and this is the well known rich vein of Salvador. The Republicano is in an alcanc in the bottom, but as yet it is unimportant. The shafts in Chaco are becoming very interesting, and we expect every moment a rich alcanc."

The Liberty Mining Company have a letter from Mr. Grogg, dated Vaucluse Mine, July 1, in which he states that the arrangement as to working the patent has not yet been concluded, the difference among the partners in it causing delay. He adds the board may rest easy on the matter, as little time will really be lost, machinery having been arranged to collect all the sulphures, and that he will have a supply on hand by the time the burning apparatus is erected, and terms for using the process agreed upon.

The Worthing Mining Company have advices from their acting manager at Adelaide, dated April 22:—Capt. Phillips had succeeded in forking the water, and the bottom of the shaft was clear for further sinking. He had engaged a staff of good miners from on board ship, and was about to proceed at once with the sinking of the engine-shaft to the 50 fm. level, in accordance with his contract. It is expected that the lode will fall into the shaft in about 8 fms. sinking, and from the appearance of it near surface, and from the opinions expressed by the inspecting agents who originally laid out the works, it is considered not at all improbable that the results anticipated will be eventually realised.

The South Australian Copper Mining Company have advices from Mr. Bassett, dated April 22, in which he says:—"Since my last I have accidentally learnt that a smelter some years ago, at a place about 12 miles from this, tried some experiments in smelting refractory carbonates of copper in a blast furnace, with charcoal as a fuel. On pursuing my enquiry I found that they, of course, at first tried to blow with the ordinary fans, and were for many months totally unsuccessful; but that, on substituting bellows for the fans, they at once succeeded, and smelted on most satisfactorily, until the general desertion for the gold fields. On further enquiry from the proprietors of the works, we found that whilst using the fan they suffered precisely the same hindrance we had done from the slagging up of the nozzles and general thickening of the slag from the mixture of the ashes and dust of the charcoal, but that on applying the bellows all this was rectified by the greater vehemence of the blast which they were enabled to command. Knowing the immense importance of our being able to smelt, I purchased the bellows for the sum of 15/-, and they are being now erected. I hope in the ensuing week that they will be ready to be tried. In smelting copper by this means, they found that they were able to add much raw wood in the shape of small billets, thus materially reducing the cost of the fuel. I have lately sampled a pile of 120 tons of smalls, and sent the sample to Adelaide to be tried. Wellington, who is a little of an assayer, has tried several samples of it, and makes the produce about 34 per cent. for lead and about 30 ozs. silver to the ton of ore. In this pile I have dressed up and mixed much that I had previously put on one side as not rich enough to send away. There are other very large piles of much better work, but they are not yet gridded and sampled. I had lately put two men to sink in the bottom of the 7 fm. level south, where the lode is so wide (above 24 ft.), and there again we have laid open beautiful ore, above 50 per cent. for lead, and a good proportion for silver. I had made a capital arrangement with the proprietors of the barge I mentioned before to take our ore from Milang to Port Adelaide, free of all charges, for the sum of 12s. 6d. per ton; but the receipt of your account of sales has placed me in a most awkward position, as I really do not know what to do. The shaft is sinking by a pair of men 12 fms. below the old 7 fm. level. There appears to be much more lead coming in than part of the lode which we see in sinking the shaft. When I reach the depth of 20 fms. I intend to cut through the lodes, and hope to find it as I have anticipated. We are busily employed in fixing the bellows I have before referred to, and connecting them to the engine. I have just learned that the sample of 120 tons of the dressed ore, which was sent to Adelaide to be tried, gives 42 per cent. for lead and 28 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore."

The Fort Bowen Mining Company have advices from Capt. Tregoning to June 21:—"I do not think my first estimate too large to bring home the watercourses from the river Guabai and erect 60 head of stamps, with rods, &c., that will necessarily be required. With such machinery, was the water-wheel up, we should be able to work long before the water would reach the mine from the river Guabai, as we shall be able to take up several small streams as we go on, sufficient to drive 15 heads of stamps the greater part of the year, and it is only in very dry seasons we should require the assistance of the Guabai, but still it is necessary a canal should be made to Guabai, to secure a constant supply to work continually. You will see by the accompanying plan the river Belen would be nearer to get the water, but the dam across would be very difficult and expensive to construct. The only way I can see is to begin, and go on by little, as best I can. I am now getting the wheel brought from the Boca to the mine; we have 30 heads of stamps at the Boca. The machinery is hourly expected from Jamaica, and that from England shortly. Since my last, of June 5, we have sunk and secured No. 3 shaft as deep as the 6th bottom of the level from No. 2 shaft. We have now got the 6-inch lift of pump that was at the Boca fixed in the shaft, and have the rods nearly complete to work; I hope I shall be able to set her to work to-night. The stamps and Chilian mill work very well, I shall be able to get the water, but the dam across would be very difficult and expensive to construct. The only way I can see is to begin, and go on by little, as best I can. I am now getting the wheel brought from the Boca to the mine; we have 30 heads of stamps at the Boca. The machinery is hourly expected from Jamaica, and that from England shortly. Since my last, of June 5, we have sunk and secured No. 3 shaft as deep as the 6th bottom of the level from No. 2 shaft. We have now got the 6-inch lift of pump that was at the Boca fixed in the shaft, and have the rods nearly complete to work; I hope I shall be able to set her to work to-night. The stamps and Chilian mill work very well, I shall be able to get the water, but the dam across would be very difficult and expensive to construct. The only way I can see is to begin, and go on by little, as best I can. I am now getting the wheel brought from the Boca to the mine; we have 30 heads of stamps at the Boca. The machinery is hourly expected from Jamaica, and that from England shortly. Since my last, of June 5, we have sunk and secured No. 3 shaft as deep as the 6th bottom of the level from No. 2 shaft. We have now got the 6-inch lift of pump that was at the Boca fixed in the shaft, and have the rods nearly complete to work; I hope I shall be able to set her to work to-night. The stamps and Chilian mill work very well, I shall be able to get the water, but the dam across would be very difficult and expensive to construct. The only way I can see is to begin, and go on by little, as best I can. I am now getting the wheel brought from the Boca to the mine; we have 30 heads of stamps at the Boca. The machinery is hourly expected from Jamaica, and that from England shortly. Since my last, of June 5, we have sunk and secured No. 3 shaft as deep as the 6th bottom of the level from No. 2 shaft. We have now got the 6-inch lift of pump that was at the Boca fixed in the shaft, and have

THE COPPER STANDARD—WHEAL BULLER DIVIDEND.
It seems surprising that none of your readers should have addressed you on the subject of the fall of the copper standard. It is a subject in which all mining adventurers are deeply interested, because any considerable fall in the standard must have the effect of lessening dividends, and of checking the progress of rising mines. If you will afford a little space, I will devote a few words to a brief notice of the subject.

The standard for copper has fallen greatly since the beginning of the year. At the ticketing in the first week in January, the produce was 7*1/2*, and the average price per ton 7*1/2*. 6*1/2*. At the ticketing in the first week of July, the produce was again 7*1/2*, and the price per ton only 5*1/2*. 19*1/2*. 6*1/2*. There is thus a loss to the miner, between the first sale in January and the first sale in July, of 1*1/2*. per ton, which, upon such large sales as those of Wheal Bassett and South Frances (which sell in the first week of every month), must cause a great reduction in the monthly receipts for ore. At the same time, it must be remembered that the mines do not suffer to the full extent of this reduction, because there has been, in the same interval, a considerable fall in the prices of materials, such as powder at 5*1/2* instead of 5*1/2*; candles at 5*1/2*. 6*1/2*. instead of 8*1/2*. 6*1/2*; hemp at 5*1/2* instead of 7*1/2*; tallow at 5*1/2* instead of 7*1/2*; whilst coals are also somewhat reduced, because freights are lower. The labour costs of mines can scarcely be reduced, because with the present high prices of provisions the miners can only just tolerably live with their present earnings.

But, although the prices of mine materials have fallen, the drop has by no means compensated for the heavy loss sustained by mine adventurers through the great fall in the standard. Unless, therefore, the standard rises, mining profits and dividends must decrease. The first example of this has occurred in the dividend of Wheal Buller, which at the meeting last week was only 15*1/2* instead of 20*1/2*, given at the meeting in May last. This diminution, however, was no doubt partly owing to the decrease in the sales of ore. On referring to past ticketings, I find that in March last Wheal Buller sold 747 tons, and in April 685—total, 1432 tons; in May last 670 tons, and in June 620—total, 1290; so that there have been sold by Wheal Buller 142 tons less in the last two months than in the preceding two, which, at 4*1/2*. 10*1/2*. per ton (about the average price of Buller ore), would show a decrease on the sales of ore in the last two months as compared with the previous two of 63*1/2*%. This would be the loss if the standard had not fallen since last April and May; but it has dropped very considerably since May, and as the object of my letter more particularly is to show the loss to the miner by the fall of the standard, I shall refer to Wheal Buller sales as an example of the serious extent of that loss.

On May 8, Wheal Buller sold:—

Tons.	Amount.	Standard.	Prod.	Price per ton.
670	£3635	8 0	£135 4	7 1/2
On July 10:—				
606	2564	15 6	122 0	7 1/2

Now, taking into account the difference of produce at these two sales, the standard dropped between May 8 and July 10 to the amount of about 11*1/2*. 10*1/2*. If the standard had continued the same on July 10 as it was on May 8, the ore which sold on the latter date at 6*1/2*. 1s. per ton would have sold for about 6*1/2*. 18*1/2*. per ton. There is thus a loss to the miner between these two periods of 1*1/2*. per ton on ore of average produce. Wheal Buller ore is below average produce, but taking the 606 tons sold on July 10 equal to 550 of average produce, that at 17*1/2*. per ton would show a loss of 48*1/2*. 10*1/2*. to the adventurers, as compared with what they would have obtained for the same ore if it had been sold on May 8. That loss of 48*1/2*. 10*1/2*. is caused solely by the fall of the standard since May.

Whether the smelters are justified in inflicting upon the miners this great and continuing depreciation of the standard, is a very serious question. On June 10 the smelters held their usual monthly meeting in London, and it is reported that they then declared there was a fair demand for copper, and they should support current rates to the manufacturers—1*1/2*. 2*1/2*. per lb. for sheathing and bolts, and 12*1/2*. 10*1/2*. or 12*1/2*. for tough cake and tile copper. But on June 25 (after a lapse of a fortnight) they suddenly reduced the price of copper 2*1/2*. per lb., and cake copper to 10*1/2*. 10*1/2*. per ton, being a reduction of 1*1/2*. 10*1/2*. per ton in one day. The reasons for this sweeping reduction, when they had so recently announced there was a fair trade doing, are best known to the smelting firms themselves. It may, perhaps, be amongst those mysteries of the copper trade into which the miners, who produce the ore, are not allowed to penetrate. At the same time, it would produce some degree of satisfaction if either of the smelting body would condescend on this particular occasion to throw a ray of light on this now dark subject, as well as to say how it was that the smelters, for a considerable period before they reduced the prices of copper to the manufacturers, went on each week reducing the standard to the miners, thus buying cheaper whilst they were selling as before, and adding more and more to their previously large profits at the miners' expense. The miners can scarcely expect that the price of copper will be quite equal in time of peace to what it is in time of war. The experience of former periods shows that war has the effect of raising the price of metals. But cannot the smelters do with somewhat less profits than they are now making, and even then profit very well for themselves? They are now paying the miner more than 20*1/2*. per ton less than they are selling copper for to the manufacturer. That is a very large margin for profit, and our smelting friends should recollect that they have carried on their business at some former periods with considerably less profit, and yet even then they seem to have prospered and got rich. I would recommend them to try to do with a little less, and not, by the greatness of their gains, to provoke competition. They have the matter in their own hands; they can give the miner a better standard if they please. I know it has been recommended that the miners should themselves have a smelting company, supported by the principal mines, but into that subject I shall not now enter, as it would occupy more time than can at present be afforded.—A MINE ADVENTURER. West Briton.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—E. Williams, July 26: The eastern level is in a very good ore, and it is improving as we drive eastward, especially the south side of the level, which is composed of lead ore, mixed with blende, and yielding good ore stuff. The western level is still in capital lead ore, which is at present full 2*1/2*. ft. wide, of a strong mixture of lead ore, 20*1/2* cwt. of ore per fm. The stops in the back of the same are looking well, yielding their usual quantities—12 cwt. of ore per fm. The stops in the bottom of the 14*1/2* is going down with speed, and yielding good ore stuff; the stops in back of same are looking well, yielding 12 cwt. of ore per fm. Our dressing operations are getting on steadily.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, July 28: Field's engine shaftmen are engaged fixing a lift in the 140 fm. level at this shaft. There is no change in any of the levels in this part of the mine since my last report. The lode in the 100 fm. level, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore quite 50*1/2*. per fm. The north lode in the winze sinking below the 80 fm. level, is worth for copper ore quite 50*1/2*. per fm. The south lode in the winze sinking below this level, east of the shaft, is worth from 10*1/2* to 12*1/2*. per fm. This part of the mine is opening exceedingly well, and in a short time will speak for itself, if it continues to open as at present.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. W. Smith, July 29: The lode in the north end will yield about 1 ton of copper ore and 5 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The part of the lode on which we are stopping in No. 2 stop will yield 25 cwt. of copper ore per fm. The lode on No. 1 stop contains a larger quantity of lead than copper ore; the lead is making on the footwall, and will produce 2*1/2* tons of lead ore per fm. Soot's end, driving east from the end of the old north level, is looking extremely kindly, and is spotted with copper ore. Magra's end, driving west, continues poor.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Hodge, July 31: The lode in the engine-shaft is much the same as last reported on, ground a little harder on account of some floors of spar; the water is very easy; this shaft is now about 12*1/2* fathoms deep. The lodes in the whin and footwall shafts have improved since my last, there being more copper ore, and a great quantity of mudi. We met with some vugs last week; these vugs contain a great quantity of black copper ore, and will in all probability lead to a valuable lode. I have every confidence in the mine.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, July 30: The lode in the 130 east is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work; in the same level west the lode is large, and spotted with ore. The lode in the 115 west is 3 ft. wide, and still producing from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm.; we continue to rise by the side of the lode in the back of this level; the lode in the 115 east is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.; the stops in back of this level will turn out 7 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 103 is 2 ft. wide, unproductive; Jackson's stopes in this level will yield 5 tons of good ore per fm. We shall take down the lode in the 47 and 33 fm. levels by the latter part of the present week, and will give you its value in next week's report.

BOLEROKE.—W. Roberts, July 29: In the 50 east the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of capes, pries, and spar; the same will apply to the lode in the 30 fm. level driving west.

BRYNTAHL.—J. Roach, July 31: The new lode in the 10 east is still small, chiefly consisting of rock, which contains cubes of ore; the accompanying strata is congenial, and water issues from the lode, which is a favourable omen. The lode in the 20 is now split into two parts, which is the result of the gritstone becoming more hard and compact than usual; however, I expect an early change, as we have been previously subjected to similar pieces of ground in driving the 10. The winze sinking under the 10 is yielding a fair quantity of ore, and will undoubtedly, when communicated with the 20, enable us to open a stop of about 80 or 90 fm. of ground, that will produce a great deal of ore. The other parts of operation are without change. The parcel of ore will reach Chester to-morrow.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Capt. Rich, July 31: The driving the 38 fm. level north on the cross-course is progressing satisfactorily, the ground at present being much more favourable for driving than it has been. The rise in the back of the 38, which is being put up against the eastern shaft on the new lode, is without any material alteration. At the eastern shaft, there is no change in the ground worthy of notice; it is still very stiff for sinking.

CAROLINE WHEAL PROSPER.—W. Williams, July 31: We have drawn up from Williams's shaft, since my last, some saving work for the stamp.

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberts, July 28: In the 118 west the lode is 1*1/2* ft. wide—productive, with stones of ore. In the 105 west the lode is 3 ft. wide—tribute ground.

CARVANNALL UNITED.—J. Webb, July 29: We have not been able to drive much on the 30 fm. level as yet; but so far the lode is looking very satisfactory, especially in the east end, where the lode is 4 ft. wide—good work for tin. In the west end we are cutting into the copper lode, which appears to be very wide, and letting out abundance of water. I am pleased to find the lode continues its large champion character, and every encouragement for making a deep and lasting mine. We have been getting good work for tin and copper in the winze sinking below the 30 fm. level. The lode in the 20 east is not so wide and thin as for the last few fathoms in driving. The 10 east is producing stones of tin: the stops are just as usual. We have several of the men engaged about fixing plunger in the 20 fm. level; when this is completed the pump-work will be in good order.

CLIFFORD AND WENTWORTH.—J. Cudlip, C. Glasson, July 26: Walter's engine-shaft is sunk 5*1/2* fms. below the 60 fm. level, sinking by nine men at 1*1/2*.; provided the ground continues so favourable as it is at present, we hope to be at the 70 fm. level by our next setting day, which is five weeks from this time. The 60 cross-cut, driving south, is extended about 14 fms.; we have not yet met with Whitford's lode at this point. The 60 fm. level, driving west on Julia lode, is extended about 4 fms.; the lode is poor, having gone but a few feet west of the cross-course. The 60 fm. level, driving east on Wentworth lode, is extended about 3 fms.; we have about 4 fms. more to drive before this lode intersects the Julia lode at this level. The 50 fm. level, driving east on Julia lode, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The 50 fm. level, driving west on Whitford's lode, is yielding from 1*1/2* to 2 tons of ore per fm. The 50 fm. level, driving west on Whitford's lode, is producing saving work for tin. The rise in the back of the 50, west of cross-course, is up about 7 fm., and worth for tin and copper 1*1/2*. per fm. The winze sinking below the 60 fm. level is sunk about 15 ft., and worth for tin and copper 1*1/2*. per fm. The cross-cut driving south of Whitford's lode is extended about 24 fms.; we expect to intersect a lode in this cross-cut in about 3 fms. more driving. The 50 fm. level, driving east of Wentworth lode, is driven about 9 fms. east of the cross-cut, the end at present producing good stones of ore. The 30 cross-cut driving north on Mary Ann lode, is extended about 41 fms.; we expect to see this lode very shortly.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, July 29: During the last month Morris's engine-shaft has been sunk below the 62 fm. level about 1 fm. 5 ft. The 62 has been driven west of Morris's shaft 6 fathoms, the lode in the present end is unproductive: 45 fm., 3 ft. 10 in. have been stopped in the back of the 50, and the lode worth on an average about 2*1/2*. per fm. The western shaft has been sunk about 3 fms. 3 ft., and the lode is worth about 30*1/2*. per fm. for the length of the shaft (9 ft.). The 50 has been driven west of the western shaft 6 fms. 0 ft. 9 in., and the lode is becoming larger and more ore-y. The 40 has been driven 5 fms. 4 ft. 8 in.; there is no alteration in the lode to notice since last report: 153 tons of good ore were sampled at Morwellham on Friday.

CROW HILL.—J. Fockey, July 26: Since last report, we have holed the rise from the 55 to the 45 fm. level, but before reaching the 45 the lode divided, and to hasten the communication being made for ventilation, we rose on the north lode, and holed to the old workings in the 45, leaving the south lode still standing to the south in the 45, where I have ordered a cross-cut to be driven to intersect it, probably about 16 ft. We have now good air for working, and have resumed the stopping of the backs in the 55, but the lode at present is not looking so well as when we began; it contains less lead on, and more black jack. The lode in the 55 end is split up into parts, consequently the driving is suspended. The only operations now onward are the stops and the 45 cross-cut, which will require only a small outlay to fairly test for three or four months the south lode.

CUBERT UNITED.—J. Trevlin, July 26: We have begun to sink Trebellen engine-shaft below the 76, but have taken down no lode as yet. The lode in the 76, south end, has somewhat increased in size, and improved in appearance; it is now 16 in. wide, worth 8 cwt. of lead per fm.; the lode in the north end is 12 in. wide, composed chiefly of quartz, producing from 1 to 2 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 68, north end, is 12 in. wide, producing saving work. The stops in the back of this level, north of Bodilly's rise, are worth 5 cwt. of lead per fm. The stops south of the engine-shaft are not quite so good for lead, now worth 6 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 66 fathom level, south of Towns' shaft, is 10 in. wide, composed of quartz, mudi, &c., with a little lead. The stops in the back of the 56, south of engine-shaft, are worth about 3 cwt. of lead per fathom; the stops north are worth 5 cwt. per fm. The lode in the 76, south of sump-winze, is 9 in. wide, composed of friable quartz and mudi, at present poor for lead.

CWM DAREN.—F. Evans, R. Waters, July 24: The lode in the 50 east is large and rather hard, composed principally of spar, with good spots of copper and lead, but nothing to pay. The 40 cross-cut south is stopped—nothing to warrant a further trial. The stop in back of this level is looking well for copper ore, producing for a short length 1 ton per fm. The lode taking down further east in this level is producing saving work, and nothing more. The stop in back of the 30 still looks tolerably well for lead, with some good copper ore, and altogether the prospects of the mine are rather improved. We are crushing and dressing as fast as we can, and hope to sample next week as promised.

DALE.—July 31: We have cut the pipe vein in the 33, and it is a rich lode of lead; it is the best vein of lead we have yet had; in a short time I shall be able to give you some idea of it, but I may now say it is of considerable value. The parts of tributaries on No. 3 lode have done very well this month; they (the men) have broken about 10 tons of rich ore in the month. This will speak for itself as to the value of our pitch, and it still continues to look very well.

DEVON BUREA BURKE.—J. Lord, July 30: The ground at the engine-shaft is still favourable for sinking. Our surface water has hardly been sufficient for pumping; consequently, the men have not been able to work for several hours in the day. I had liberty from Mr. Shazel to put in launders, and take the water from the south of his house, which I have done, and this will keep our wheel to work until we have more water in the shaft.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W. Neill, July 31: There is no material alteration in any part of the mine since last week, with the exception of the 32, driving west, which is very much improved; the lode is 2 ft. wide, good saving work, and still every prospect of further improvement. At this point I consider our prospects to be very cheering, which is from 20 to 30 fms. further west than any ore ground seen in the 20 fm. level. We are getting on with our dressings as fast as possible, and have on the floors about 20 tons of good quality ore prepared for the next sampling.

DHURODE.—W. Tonkin, July 25: The new engine-shaft is holed into the deep adit, and came down direct to the plat. The men are clearing a piece of ground to the west of the plat, and will commence sinking the shaft to the 10 fm. setting-day. The end driving west from cross-cut in the shallow adit level continues in the elvan and killas, with small branches and strings of quartz and copper. We are still raising copper from the back of the great counter lode, near the shallow adit entrance. In the end driving west from plat, in the deep adit, the ground continues improving; the whole breadth of the driving is coppery, and there is a regular east and west branch of copper and spar going ahead. I consider it is worth from 15*1/2* to 20*1/2*. per fm., and I expect it to get better as we go west; it is better in the bottoms than in the back of the driving.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—R. Williams, July 25: In going through the mine to-day, I do not see much alteration, although the pitches are seldom at one stay long in consequence. In bottom of the 33, on the south side, the bearing rock seems contracting in the last stop or two over the bottoms. The back of the 33 west has still fine flowers of lead through the rider under the big bottoms. In the back of the 27 they have holed up to the 27; they have a little lead going away in the ends still. The pitch in back of the 22 east is much as last week. The men have holed their pitch in the back of the 22 west to the 12; they have a small stop of lead in the old backs still. The 12 end west is yet in the great rider, with jack, carbonate of lime, &c., through it. Other places are much the same.

EAST GOLDSCOPE CONSOLS.—J. Frank, July 31: The shaft has been sunk 1*1/2* fm. 1 ft. this month. The lode is getting more settled as we get down; it is composed of spar, quartz, blende, &c., with stones of ore of from 15 to 30 lbs. weight; it is impossible to say how much per fathom, as the yield is irregular, but the washer, who had a portion of the last raised stall on the grate, says he considers it the best yet dressed. We sold a small parcel of ore last week.

EAST WHEAL ROBERT.—Capt. Collym, July 31: After some delay, I enclose you a map of the sett of East Wheal Robert, from which you will see the situation of the different lord's lands, and the position of the lodes. There are about a dozen lodes to be driven through the sett, and some of them have already proved productive. The three main lodes which form the triangle are Huckworts' counter lode, Huckworts' rod lode, and North Wheal Robert main lode, and they underlie towards each other.

The adit at present driving is on the eastern cross-course; it is now in something more than 40 fms., and allowing 10 fms. for the underlie of the lode, it does not appear to me that we have more than 10 or 15 fms. to drive to cut the North Wheal Robert main lode. This lode was sunk on a few fathoms at a shaft ahead, and the lode there was of a good size, and kindly. It is generally considered that there is another lode passing between the mouth of the adit and the sink to the west of it, and we continue to find very promising stuff in driving to hill from the sink. The set on the whole, is a very large one, and there is no other in the neighbourhood known to contain so many lodes and so many intersections. I will let you know when we cut anything.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Combe, July 31: I believe we have out the south wall of the lode in the cross-cut at the 100 fm. level. According to your request, we have stopped driving or doing anything more at this point, and also stopped the 82 fathom level, which I am very sorry for, as we have in the present end the most productive lode now driving in the mine. The lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fm.; the end is driven but 18 fms. east of Hitchins's shaft. I would advise you to continue driving this end, as it will more than pay its cost. I can have the end driven and stop the back of the 82 fathom level, which is about 10 fm. 1*1/2* ft. less. In compliance with your note (which I received this morning from Mr. E. Combe), I have put the shaftmen to get all things ready for the sinking of Homersham's lode. We must cut a plat to lode the stuff, to get it away with the tram wagons to Hitchins's shaft. The 66, driving east, has produced some good stones of black and grey ore this week. The 55, driving east, is just the same as reported last week, producing stones of ore, and looking very promising. We have no change in the cross-cut driving north-west of Homersham's shaft. [The above alterations in the mode of working have been adopted on the strong recommendations of Captain James Richards, of the Devon Great Consols, and James Phillips, of the Bedford United Mines.—J. H. Murchison, Secretary.]

EGRAH-M-WYN.—S. Vial, J. Paul, July 28: The shaftmen have finished their contract, and will commence driving east in the 65 to-morrow morning. In the stop at the rise, in the 55 east, the lode is worth 12 cwt. of ore per fm. In the stop in the back of the same level, west of the rise, the lode is also worth 12 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 40 east the ground is a little harder, but the lode is at present unproductive. In the stop west end of winze, below the 25 fm. level, the lode is worth 14 cwt. of ore per fm. In the stop in the back of the 25, east of Morris's rise, the lode is worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm. At Egrah-Ddu, the lode maintains its size, and although unproductive the indications are of the most promising character.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, July 29: The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. under the 60; and I am glad to state the men are now making greater progress in sinking; the lode is at present much the same in value as last reported—viz., 1*1/2* ton to 1 fm. of the shaft. The 60 south, on east lode

the 10, it will be of great value to us, and decidedly improve the value of this part of the mine; I shall see this I hope by Saturday, and will then let you know the result. I have marked out the new shaft where proposed, and the line for the rods from the wheel to fit the shaft, and hope to set cheap on Saturday next to four or six good men by public competition, several have been enquiring after it. I have not yet heard whether the other cargo of ore is shipped or not, but hope to hear by to-morrow's post.

WOOD MINE.—S. Cook, July 30: The middle shaft is down 13 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the adit; the lode is improving, it is 15 in. wide in the north end of the shaft, producing moderate work; in the next taking down, we expect an improvement in the lode as well. The winze south of shaft is sinking by four men at 5f. 5s. per fm., stent 2 fms.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, August 1, 1856.

COPPER.	s. d.
Copper wire	1 1 1/2
ditto tubes	1 1/2 - 1 3
Sheathing and bolts	1 0 0 -
Bottoms	0 1 1/2 - 1 1
Old (Exchange)	0 0 10/4
Best selected	110 10 0
Tough cake	107 10 0 -
Tile	107 10 0 -
South American (nom.)	100 0 0
IRON.	per Ton.
In sheets	31 0 0 -
TIN.	
English, blocks	129 0 0 -
Ditto, Bare (in barrels)	130 0 0 -
Ditto, Refined	135 0 0 -
Barca (nom.)	130 0 0 -
Straits	128 10 0 - 129 0 0
TIN-PLATES.	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. lb.	1 16 6 -
IX Charcoal 1st quality	2 2 6
IX Charcoal 2d quality	1 14 0 -
IX Charcoal 3d quality	2 1 0 -
IC Coke	1 10 0 - 1 10 6
IX Coke	1 16 0 - 1 16 0
Yellow Metal Sheathing	p. lb. 10/4 -
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.	p. cwt. 2 2 0
Stirling's Non-laminated, or Hardened, Surface Rails, p. ton	9 0 0 - 9 2 0
Stirling's Patent, Toughened Pigs, Glasg. -	5 5 0
Ditto, Wales	4 0 0 - 4 5 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs	- 7 0 0
in London	
MANGANESE.	(21 cwt.)
Ground	p. ton 6 4 0 - 7 8 0
Giesen Lump	5 0 0 - 5 5 0
Nassau ditto	4 5 0 - 4 7 0

* Four months' credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of peroxide is about 60 for Nassau lump, 64 to 65 for Giesen, and 66 to 73 for ground.

REMARKS.—The demand for metals has somewhat improved, and prices generally have been firmly upheld.

COPPER.—An active enquiry enables smelters to command present rates, without difficulty; in fact, buyers now experience some little difficulty in placing their orders, especially if it be for any large quantity: the market assumes an upward tendency.

IRON.—English bars are in good request, and sellers have realised an advance of 2s. 6d. per ton; 7s. 15s. being the lowest price in Wales, and 8s. 10s. for forward delivery in London. Staffordshire, however, has not undergone any marked improvement; the inferior qualities, which cut close to the price of the Welsh, interfere but very little with the sale, for consumers prefer paying a trifle more to ensure a good article, than risk the unbranded Staffordshire makes: good qualities of Staffordshire are still selling at 8s. at the works, or 9s. f.o.b. here. Scotch iron has not received much notice, prices being too high for operators in our market. On July 31, from Glasgow, we learn that they "have had a pretty steady market for pig-iron this week, without any important feature to notice. During the last day or two the demand has been light, and prices have scarcely been supported; still, the whole decline for the week has not exceeded 1s. per ton. To-day, mixed numbers, warrants, may be quoted at 7s. 6d.; No. 1, 7s.; No. 3, 7s.; cash against bill of lading. No alteration in quotations for bars and rails."

LEAD.—This metal has had a more settled appearance, and prices are as previously quoted.

SPelter.—A slight advance has been established since the sales in Hamburg have been reported, and anything under 24s. 5s. would be cheap. The stock stated to be in London on July 31 is 2269 tons.

TIN.—As the Dutch sale approaches, the tin market seems to increase in firmness; and it is reported of English that a brisk trade is doing, and smelters are firm in price. Banks and Straits also participate in the general feeling; and although we cannot note any actual advance in their value, still holders are not particularly anxious to realise below current rates. The stocks here of both qualities are trifling.

TIN-PLATES are quoted as before; sellers are indisposed to sell under present prices.

STEEL.—A sale of about 30 tons, Swedish keg, rolled, has been made at 19s. 10s.

GLASGOW, JULY 31.—At the end of last week a fair business was done at 7s. 6d. cash for warrants, but the advance was not sustained this week, sellers having latterly freely accepted 7s. 6d. To-day there were no buyers above 7s., sellers asking 7s. 6d. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 7s. 6d.; No. 1, g.m.b., 7s.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 31.—We have to report a quiet market for nearly all kinds of Iron during the past week, and complaints are still prevalent of the scarcity of orders, more especially with respect to the demand from the United States, the market there being apparently sufficiently well supplied to meet immediate requirements; the only exception is in the demand for Welsh Bar Iron, which has improved, and during the last few days prices have advanced somewhat. For Staffordshire Iron the inquiry continues to be limited, and prices are about the same as last quoted. Scotch Pig-iron remains in pretty nearly the same position as at our last report, and prices show little variation. The business done this week has been small, speculators appearing to want faith in the article; still, with this lack of business, the price is fairly maintained, which looks healthy, and if (as has been hinted is not unlikely to be the case) the miners should again leave their work during the harvest time, stocks will decrease, and prices consequently advance. The shipments for the week are 8127 tons, against 11,451 tons in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 3324 tons; tonnage, however, still remains scarce, which may in some measure account for this falling off in exports. Tin is well enquired for at current rates, and prices are firmly maintained. Tin-plates are in better request, and, if anything, stiffer in price; orders for this article from the Continent are numerous, and manufacturers are fairly supplied with contracts. The demand for Copper is increasing, and smelters are well employed. Lead is weaker, and easier to buy. Our quotations for this article are nominal. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 8s. 5s. to 8s. 10s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 129s. per ton; common bar, 130s.; refined block, 136s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, 1C, 35s. to 36s. per box; coke, 1C, 29s. to 30s. 6d.—Lead: Sheet, 24s. 10s. per ton; pig, 23s. 10s.—Copper: Tile and tough cake, 107s. 10s. per ton; best selected ditto, 110s. 10s.; bolt and sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10d. per lb.

MINES.—The money market has been rather tighter this week, and not much business doing in stocks in general, but mining business has decidedly improved, and a fair demand exists for many dividend and progressive mines. We hope, now that mining shares have taken a turn upwards, we have seen the worst of the panic, and that we shall hereafter have to report a further increase of business transactions, as well as the improved state and prospects of the mines. The standard was steady last week at an advance, and the general impression is that copper will not go much, if any, lower than it is at present. The chief demand has been for Basset, which advanced to 29s. 30s.; South Frances, 290 to 300; Alfred Consols, 13s. to 14s.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 75 to 77s.; Great Alfred, 28s. 21s. 3s.; Cilaccombe, 55; North Robert, 31 to 32; Rosewarne, 70; Wheal Margery, 31s.; Providence Mines, 60 to 62; Ding Dong, 40; West and North Basset have both been flat, at 29 to 30; Hender have advanced to 5; South Tamar have declined to 3, being a fall of 1s. per share, and as we are informed the returns will be increased, the present price appears very

low; Devon Great Consols, 390 to 400; Grenville, 1s. to 1s. 1/2, and in request; Stray Park have been in demand, at 5s. to 6s.; Gonamena, 26 to 27; Craddock Moor, 40 to 42; Wheal Mary Ann, 34 to 35; Porkellis, 9s. to 10s.; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 10s.; East Russell, 1s.; Trewetha, 2s. to 2s.; Wheal Edward, 2s. to 2s.; Holmbush, 2 to 2s.; Drake Walls, 2 to 2s.; Tamar Consols, 1s. to 1s. 1/2; Tincroft, 3s. to 4s.

Great Alfred is looking very much better, and shares, which are considered far below their value, have been in demand, and likely to rise; in the 180 west the lode has improved to 12s. per fm. for copper, and also producing tin worth 20s. per fathom; the 170 west has also improved; at Copper House shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 12s. per fm. At North Robert, an improvement is daily expected at the trial shaft, the lode in which is worth 1 ton per fm.; in the 42 west the lode is 5 feet wide. At North Unity, the shaft has been commenced below the 66; in the 56 and 66 fm. levels west the lode is looking better, and producing a little ore; the north lode has also improved, in a winze sinking below the 17. At Rosewarne and Herland, the lode in the 8 fm. level is large, and has a promising appearance, varying from 1 to 4 feet wide, interspersed with copper throughout; shares have been enquired after, at 2s. each. At North Towy, the lode in the north end, in the bottom level (the 28), is 6 ft. wide, with every appearance of being close upon a course of ore; a winze sinking from the 20, about 6 fms. further north than the end in the 28, is yielding 1/2 ton of lead per fm.

At Trelawny meeting, held on July 29, the accounts showed a profit on the quarter's working of 65s. 19s. 3d., and a balance in hand of 262s. 11s. 2d.

As the report issued to the shareholders at the last meeting led them to expect a large profit on this quarter, and also a good dividend, the present statement has led to great disappointment. The explanation offered in the present report is, that the fall in the price of lead has made a difference in the profits of 550s. on the quarter. The expenses, also, consequent upon sinking two engine and one whim-shafts have been very heavy, but as the shafts have now reached their respective depths for the next levels to be proved on the lode, the expenses will be reduced.

Another call of 4s. per share has been made in Holmbush, and it is proposed, in order to clear off every liability, and have a capital of 2000l. in hand, that those shareholders who are willing to advance 1s. per share on their shares shall receive 10 per cent. per annum until that amount is returned to them; the holders of upwards of 2000 shares have agreed to the proposal. The report of the mine is very satisfactory, and there is little doubt of its turning out a very profitable one. The ore already discovered, and laid open in the mine, has been valued within the last few days at 22,500l.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

SATURDAY, JULY 28.—Great Badbern, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; Pedn-an-drea, 22s. 6d. to 2s.; Providence, 59 to 60s.; Trewetha, 24s. 13s. 9d. to 24s. 16s. 3d.; West Wheal Jane, 1s. to 1s. 1/2; West Stray Park, 8s. 1/2; Wheal Grenville, 22s.

TUESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 13s.; Chancorville, 16s.; Great Alfred, 2s. to 2s. 1/2; Hender, 4s. to 4s.; Providence, 9s. 1/2; Sorbridge Consols, 2s. to 2s.; Stray Park, 5s. to 5s. 1/2; Trewetha, 2s.; Wheal Edward, 2s.

TUESDAY.—Collacombe, 55; Gonamena, 26 to 26s.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 7s. 72s.; Great Alfred, 2s. to 2s. 1/2; Hender, 5s.; North Basset, 31, 29, 29s.; North Robert, 31; Providence, 59 to 60s.; Porkellis United, 11, 9s. 9s.; Tincroft, 3s. 33s. 34s.; South Tamar, 2s. 1/2; Wheal Margery, 31s.

THURSDAY.—Chancorville, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.; East Russell, 1s.; Great Alfred, 2s. to 2s.; Porkellis, 10s.; Rosewarne United, 67s. 70, 69, 70; Sorbridge and Bedford, 2s. to 2s. 1/2; Stray Park, 5s.; Tincroft, 3s. to 4s.; Trewetha, 2s. to 2s.; Wheal Basset, 30s.; Wheal Edward, 2s. 1/2, 2s. 1/2; Wheal Grenville, 2s. to 2s.; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 10s.

FRIDAY.—Great Alfred, 2s. to 2s. 1/2; North Basset, 29 to 29s.; Providence Mines, 50s. to 61s.; Stray Park, 6s. 6s. 6s.; Tincroft, 4s.

Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange:—

WEDNESDAY.—Wheal Basset, 200 to 300; North Basset, 29 to 30; South Tolquis, 12 to 15; West Damsel, 20; Alfred Consols, 13s.; to 14; Stray Park, 5s. to 6s.; Ding Dong, 40; Par Consols, 20; North Frances, 9; South Tamar, 3; Tincroft, 4s.; Cwm Seion, 1s.; Chancorville, 14s.

THURSDAY.—Alfred Consols, 13s. to 14; Sorbridge Consols, 2s. to 2s.; Par Consols, 20s.; Chancorville, 13s. 9d.

The following dividends have been declared during July:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Cobre	£ 3 0 0	£36,000 0 0
Devon Great Consols	9 0 0	2,116 0 0
Mining Company of Ireland	0 7 0	7,000 0 0
Par Consols	1 0 0	6,400 0 0
West Basset	0 13 6	4,050 0 0
South Frances	8 0 0	3,968 0 0
Wheal Buller	15 0 0	3,840 0 0
Wicklow	0 10 0	2,500 0 0
South Cardon	8 0 0	2,048 0 0
Drake Walls	0 2 6	1,600 0 0
Sorbridge Consols	0 2 6	1,500 0 0
Hington Down	0 3 6	1,050 0 0
Treltown	0 5 0	1,000 0 0
West Wheal Darlington	0 17 0	870 0 0
Wheal Exmouth and Adams	0 3 0	835 0 0
West Providence	0 15 0	768 0 0
East Daren	2 0 0	600 0 0
Condurrow	2 0 0	512 0 0
Brynmor Hall	5 0 0	500 0 0
Bryntail	0 3 0	250 0 0
Holyford	0 5 0	230 0 0
Newtonards	1 0 0	470 0 0
Total		£55,250 0 0

In our last Journal we published a full return of the sales of tin and lead for the quarter ending June 30, so far as we could collect the particulars, showing a considerable increase upon the prior quarter, ending March, but still far short of the actual sales made. We cannot account for the great indifference shown by the managers of mining companies as to furnishing these important facts to us. They, as well as the smelters, strive rather to keep back the information, and it has been suggested to us that we need not publish the names of the smelting companies, and that by omitting this it will be to the miners, as well as the adventurers' advantage, that the weekly sales should regularly be forwarded for insertion in our columns. Considerably more than one-half of the undermentioned quantities and amounts have been obtained from private sources. We trust this will not occur again; it gives us unnecessary trouble, and in case of any mine being represented at less than the real amount, we are immediately favoured with correspondence that ought to have been supplied from the same source at least a month sooner. Tin, by our last week's publication, shows for the last two quarters—viz., ending June 1856, 1470 tons 13 cwt. 0 qrs. 7 lbs., and 107,644s. 19s.; March, 1856, 1346 tons 5 cwt., and 91,680s. 19s. 5d.: showing an increase of 124 tons 8 cwt. 0 qrs. 7 lbs., and 15,963s. 19s. 7d. in money. The price of this article has recently dropped off 4s. per ton, occasioned by the Dutch annual sale next week, which will in some measure guide the price the English miner may receive for the next few months; present stock and demand, however, warrant the expectation that no great variation in price is likely to arise for some time. The tin mines, we are happy to state, are in a healthy condition, many of them making handsome dividends, and several others on the eve of commencing to do so. The perusal of the returns in our last ought to guide both buyer and seller.

At the Camborne Ticketing, on Thursday, 4161 tons of ore were sold, amounting to 26,026s. 18s. The particulars of sale—Average standard, 124s. 8s.; average produce, 7; average price, 6s. 6s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 293 tons 2 cwt. At Redruth, on Thursday, 4923 tons will be sold. There will be no sale on Thursday week.

At Liverpool, on Thursday, 20 tons of the Roughtengill (Cumberland) copper ore were sold, at 13s. 6s. 6d. per ton; 110 tons of copper regulus (ex Gardyne), at 50s. 1s. 6d. and 50s. 5s. per ton; and 96 tons of copper ore (ex Pickwick), at 20s. 3s. and 20s. 0s. 6d. per ton.—On Aug. 11, about 400 tons of copper ore (ex Wheal, from Valparaiso) will be sold at the Harrington Dock.

At Swansea, on Tuesday, 1466 tons of copper ore will be sold, including ore from Cobrie, Knockmashon, Berehaven, Kapunda, Spanish, Malaga, Namaqualand, Dylife, Queen of Dart, and Preamimma.

The arrivals at Swansea include—From Hamburgh, 151 tons spelter; from Camilla, 130 tons spelter ore; from Marseilles, 180 tons lead ore; from Bilbao, 114 tons copper ore; from Almeria, 50 tons copper ore and 30 tons lead; from Rouen, 100 tons copper ore; Cuba, 600 tons copper ore.

From Calcutta (June 17), we learn that "There is already a decided improvement in the Copper market, although transactions have not been to any extent. As the season for operation is now approaching, we may look for better business in this metal shortly.—Iron continues without any improvement as to demand and prices. Little disposition is yet shown by

buyers to operate freely; we may, however, look for a reaction as soon as the rivers open.—We are without any transaction in Steel since last report, and prices remain unaltered.—In Lead, sales of 550 maunds stamped pig, at Rs. 8 8 9 to Rs. 8 12 6 per factory maund, are reported, showing an improvement on last quotation.

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance last audit, 353s.

Calstock United Mines sold, on July 26, a parcel of black tin, 3 tons 3 cwt., 5 qrs., 18 lbs., for 220, 12s. 1d. The tributaries have still above 2 tons of their old bargains in course of dressing, and are breaking a considerable quantity of stuff on their present take.

Wheat Zion has sampled a parcel of copper ores for July, computed at 35 tons, and weighed off June ores, 35 tons 16 cwt., 2 qrs. An improvement has taken place in the 40 west, opening good tribute ground.

At North Wheal Vor (Breage), the appearances have, within the past week, greatly improved. The lode in the winge sinking under the 17 fm. level has well-defined walls, and is worth 80¢ per fm.

At West Wheal Virgin, a new lode has been discovered, from which, if it continues, they will raise about 100 sacks of tin-stuff this month.

The Great Hewas United Mines are improving. The prospects are very good in the 74 and 86 fm. levels. At Northey's, three lodes can be operated on simultaneously. The prospects at Standley's and Wheal Elizabeth are also of a very promising character.

At South Cudra Mine, a large lode has been cut in the cross-out driving south, containing gossan and fine stones of ore. The lode in the 20 west is large, and producing fine stones of copper ore. A good lode has been driven through in the 30, east of the shaft; and in the 40 east the lode is very good. The first sale of ore is recorded in this Journal.

At Union Tin, a quantity of tin ground has been laid open in the 20. On the south lode the east cross-course has been reach, and cut through, and the lode found to be large on the other side; the prospects in this direction are good, being in virgin ground. The north lode has opened out well in the 30, since the elevans have been passed. The new works in the eastern course are progressing favourably. The sales in July amounted to 227, 19s. 5d.

At Great Dowgas, the shaft is down to the 10 below the adit, or 56 fms. from the surface. The lode in the winge, west of Rhodes's shaft, maintains its value of 80¢ per fm. All other operations are going on well.

From Wheal Grenville, Captain G. R. Odger reports that they have raised and dressed from the back of the 40 fm. level 2 tons 18 cwt. of copper ore, worth about 32s. per ton, and sold to Messrs. J. Bollitho and Sons 1 ton 2 cwt., 2 qrs., 17 lbs. of black tin, at 71s. 5s.—302, 14s. The engines and pitwork were working very well.

From Mark Valley Mine, Capt. James Seccombe (July 26), reports—In driving the 90 fm. level east the ground has a little improved. In driving 20 fm. west at this level it continues favourable. In driving the 80 fm. level west, on the Ross Down lode, it continues to yield from 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The top in the side of this level is yielding 2 tons per fm.; No. 1 stope, in the back, 3 tons; and No. 2, 4 tons. At the 65 fm. level, stope No. 1, in the side of the level, is yielding 5 tons of ore per fm.; No. 2 stope in the bottom, 10 tons; and No. 3, 6 tons. The stope in the bottom of the 50 fm. level is producing 12 tons per fm. In driving the 80 fm. level east from Fawcett's shaft, the ground is stiff. The ground in Salisbury shaft is favourable for sinking, and the new engine is working very satisfactorily.

From Wheal Hender, Capt. Edw. Blewitt (July 30) reports—The north and middle lodes are much the same as last reported. The south lode is 3 ft. wide, being promising, with rich bunches of ore. The engine is now about ready to work, we have been delayed in sinking the engine-shaft in consequence of the air.

There has been some interest manifested in the last few days in Sort-ridge and Bedford Mine, from the improvement which has taken place in the lode in the adit level. The agents expect soon to begin to accumulate ore for sampling, and on the general character of the lode, which is now being laid open at a depth of 9 fms. from surface, it is confidently anticipated by many in the district that a mine of good promise is being opened.

We are informed that a project is on foot for building and endowing an institution in the Tavistock district for aged and invalid miners, and that one of our respected London correspondents, who is intimately connected with the mines in the district, has taken an active part in the matter; and from his general character and past perseverance, we have no doubt of success attending the exertions being made.

Mr. H. D. Woodfall, one of the directors of the Alton Mining Association, is now on a tour of inspection to the property of the company, where he intends remaining until the autumn.

Mr. S. H. Thomas, manager of the Alton Copper-Works, has been elected member for Pinmarket in the forthcoming Norwegian Diet (Storting), which meets next February. Mr. Thomas has resided several years in Norway, and, according to the constitution of that country, foreigners, after nine years' residence, are eligible. They are elected without canvassing, and are obliged to serve, unless prevented by illness. The pay of each member is 83 per diem while on his parliamentary duties.

At the Consolidated Copper Mines of Cobre Association half-yearly meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Russell Ellin in the chair), the directors' report stated that the produce for 1855 amounted to 17,850 tons, being exactly 1000 tons more than that of the preceding. The quality of the ore was the same, being 16%; the ores also, during the past two years, had realised the same prices. Should the reduced price of copper continue, and corresponding reduced prices be given for the ores, the profits of the company will be materially affected. After payment of the dividends last year, it remained to the credit of the company 75,693, 11s. 1d., out of which a dividend of 12s. per share was paid in February last, and 2087, 1s. 3d., carried to the reserve fund, leaving a balance of 13,606, 10s. 3d., which, with a portion of the profits of the present year, enabled the directors to declare a dividend of 3s. per share. The produce of the mines for the first five months of 1856 was 2361 tons less than in 1855, caused by the influx of water which in the first instance poured in from the new discovery, and subsequently when this was dammed up from the lower level of the mine. No material increase of produce can be expected until the new engine is erected. The flood of water is considered a favourable indication, and the prospects of the mine are, in other respects, very satisfactory, but for the present it materially impedes the company's operations. The directors' expectations respecting the usefulness of the mines are likely to be realised. They are endeavouring to render their service popular with these labourers, and hope from time to time to secure an ample supply.

At the Marquita and New Granada Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. D. Powles in the chair), the accounts showed balance in favour of company, 13,582, 8s. 3d.; Mr. Mocatta and Mr. Castles were nominated for directors, and a ballot being taken the numbers were—for Mr. Mocatta, 8624; for Mr. Castle, 190. The proceedings are fully detailed in another column.

At the Mexican and South American Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. D. Powles in the chair), the report, which is inserted *in extenso* in another column, was unanimously adopted; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

At the United Mexican Mining Association meeting, on Wednesday (Sir John Easthope, Bart., in the chair), the accounts showed a surplus of 2396, 6s. 8d. Mr. Morris and Mr. Weston were re-elected directors, and Mr. Charles Bigg auditor. The proceedings are detailed in another column.

At the Australian Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. R. F. Davis in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance in favour of company, 97,512, 12s. 5d. Messrs. C. Downes, and H. R. Wotton were re-elected directors, and a sum of thirty guineas voted to the auditors for their services for the past year.

At the Cologne Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Col. J. G. W. G. G. C. B., in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the company 102, 17s. 7d. The proceedings, which terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, are fully detailed in another column.

At the London and Virginia Gold and Copper Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. Ayrton in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of company 212, 2s. 1d. The Chairman submitted a motion for calling a special meeting to consider whether the company should be wound-up, but it was eventually agreed that a call of 1s. 3d. per share be made to further develop the property. The proceedings, which are reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company meeting, yesterday, it was resolved that the property should be offered to the directors unconditionally, so as to discharge the liabilities in England and California. A special meeting was called for Aug. 15, to confirm this resolution. The liabilities in England were about 11,500; in California they had a balance in hand of 1000; a remittance of 70 to 80 ozs. of gold was expected from Sir Henry Huntley. Out of the number of shareholders who had been written to, asking them to subscribe the 2s. 6d. per share, only about 11,000 had responded; and if all had subscribed this would not be sufficient to carry the dividend, just paid, of 5 per cent.

Mr. John Batters has furnished the following remarks on the Commercial and Mining business of the week, ending Friday night:—

The English funds, together with the railway market, have experienced but little alteration during the week, and throughout have been characterised only by flatness and want of business. The fine weather and continued large arrivals of gold, and lower corn markets, have alike failed to inspire animation. Money is rather more in demand, and France continues to draw considerable sums from this side of the Channel. Prices from the Paris Bourse show a daily decline, but this must now soon take a turn, and a considerable advance may be looked for. Consols close 95 1/2 to 95 1/4.

The chief feature to notice in the railway market is a rise to-day of 1 per cent. on Great Western. Subjoined are the closing quotations of the leading lines:—Birmingham, 107 1/2 to 108; Great Western, 63 1/2 to 63 3/4; South-Western, 54 1/2 to 54 1/4; Midland, 84 1/2 to 84 1/4; Leeds, 97 1/2 to 98; Caledonian, 30 1/2 to 30 3/4; Dover, 22 1/2 to 22 3/4; York and North, 31 1/2 to 31 3/4; Birkenhead, 21 1/2 to 22; Eastern Counties, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4; Northern of France, 41 1/2 to 41 3/4; Lyons, 56 to 56 1/2.

In banks and miscellaneous stocks, a large business has again been done in the National Discount Company, the shares of which have to-day reached 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 prem., New York, and the New 1 to 1 1/4 prem. Omnibus shares have also improved, 5-16 to 7-16 prem. Ottoman Banks have fallen to 23, 23 1/2 prem.; Egypt, 2 1/2 to 2 1/4 prem.

In foreign mines, with the exception of a very considerable advance in Cornish, the business of the week has been on the most limited scale. Fort Bowen, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.; United Mexican, 3 1/2 to 3 1/4; Cornish, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; Imperial Brazilian, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Cobre, 28 to 30.

Dividend British Mines have been in better request during the week, more especially for some of the heavier shares, in which there has been a considerable business doing, and we consider they have now reached the lowest point. At Birkyn Hall meeting, yesterday, a dividend of 5 1/2 per share was declared; this must be considered most satisfactory, taking into account the heavy fall in the price of lead ore; not only is the balance as good as at last year's meeting, but a present engine has also been erected and paid for out of the profits of the quarter. Alfred Consols, 13 to 13 1/2; Birkyn Hall, 12 1/2; Devon Great Consols, 39 to 39 1/2; Ding Dong, 41; Great Vor, 3 to 3 1/2; Mary Ann, 34 to 35; North Basset, 29 1/2 to 30; Par Consols, 20; Providence, 62 1/2 to 63; Rosewarne, 67 1/2 to 70; Somerlyton Consols, 23 to 23 1/2; South Frances, 30 to 30 1/2; South Tamar, 3 to 4; Tincroft, 3 1/2 to 4; Trelawny, 21; Trewetha, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; Vale of Towy, 24 to 25; West Basset, 31; Bassett, 30.

Progressive mines have been in better request; we think they have also seen the lowest point. At West Wheal Bolton meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed a balance of 10000, in hand for the further development of this most promising mine. Colcombe, 65 to 69; East Bassett, 33; Eaglebrook, 22; East Russell, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; East Rose, 21; Grasbar and St. Aubyn, 72 1/2 to 73; Great Alfred, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; Lady Barbara, 2; North Wheal Robert, 30 to 31; West Wheal Bolton, 35.

The following is the estimated produce for June:—

Tons.	Per cent.	Copper.
30	7	210
65	4 1/2	292
3	6	0 18
14	5 1/2	0 77
Total	112	5 97

The Chanceryville Freehold Gold Mining Company have at length sent their report, which will be found in our advertising columns in the Supplement. The company was formed about three years since, for the purchase of the property in Orange County, Virginia, and for the extraction of gold from the quartziferous rock, with which that estate abounds. The estate is about 25 miles west of Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock, and affording railway in course of construction.

The estate is about a mile and a half east to west, and its width is approximately one mile from about north to south. The results of the tests are of the most favourable nature, and we are informed that the greatest care has been taken by the proprietors not to exaggerate them. Mr. Claude certified that the iron pyrites, with the ore abounds, contains from 3 to 39 ozs. of gold to the ton of pyrites, and 10 ozs. of silver. Messrs. John Taylor and Sons certified that one specimen yielded 10 ozs. of gold and 40 ozs. of silver to the ton. Mr. Ansell forwarded to the

Editor an elaborate report of a series of experiments made on the ore at the Paneyand mine in Leicestershire-square, by the chlorine process, the general result of which yielded 30 ozs. of gold and 40 ozs. of silver to the ton. We shall allude to this subject more fully in

We have despatches from Jamaica to July 10. The reports of the Clarenceon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica state that at Bramford Hill, the branch lode lately opened in the 22, north-east of shaft, was 6 ft. wide, bearing nearly north and south, and underlaying west 2 ft. per fm. In the 35, south-west of shaft, the lode was 7 ft. wide, composed of porphyry, felspar, mica-schist, and iron, with yellow copper ore. In the 35, north-east of shaft, the lode becomes more compact and regular every fathom driven, nearly 6 ft. wide, with well-defined walls; 6 fms. more to drive to intersect the branch lode, below the 22. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 35 is very large indeed, being from hanging to footwall over 14 ft. wide, interspersed throughout with yellow and variegated copper ore. Operations have been again resumed in the shaft. Several tons of ore from the stopes between the 35 and 22 are dressed, and in course of shipment. The appearance of the lode below the bottom of the 35, and the lode in the bottom of the shaft being thickly spotted with ore, 6 feet below the 35, indicates that when the junction is effected between the 46 and the shaft, a material increase in production will be made; this may be expected to be accomplished in the middle of October. The ground in the 46 is thickly impregnated with mica-schist, similar to that passed through in the 35, just before cutting the lode. The 35 is a shade softer for driving through.

In the matter of the National Brazilian Mining Association, in Vice-Chancellor Wood's Court, yesterday, Mr. Oxenford was discharged from the management of the mines: the result had the effect of raising the shares nearly 1%.

The English and Australian Copper Company are in receipt of 50 tons of copper, and 328 tons of copper ore, per month, from Adelaide.

From a recently-opened silver mine in Chontales, owned by Major J. P. Heiss, of Washington, 20 tons of ore were shipped to England, by the Clyde, which sailed from San Juan on the 6th inst. It is estimated from primary assays, made at the mine, that this ore will yield from \$700 to \$800 per ton.

The number of steam-engines reported in *Brown's Cornish Engine Register* for the month of June is 46. The average duty of 12 pumping engines is 66 6 million lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 1 cwt. of coal; the average duty of six rotary whim engines is 19 7 million lbs.; and the average duty of pumping engines is 50 0 million lbs.

At the Combined Vapour Engine Company annual meeting, at the offices of the company, Bedford-row, on Monday (Mr. R. M. Stapton in the chair), the report set forth the unexampled difficulties the directors have experienced in procuring the adoption of the principle, notwithstanding it had been most favourably reported on by Mr. Hensman, of the Bank of England, Mr. Seaward, of Mill Wall, Messrs. Bennie, of Holland-street, and other engineers of high character; and notwithstanding the owners of the French patent have already reaped considerable profits from its application to French vessels by a company at Marseilles. The report then sets forth the congratulations of the directors upon their having overcome their difficulties,—that they were fitting engines upon the patent principle into a very fine ship of 1100 tons burthen, that such engines are in a very forward state, and that the ship will be afloat and the engines in full operation in the month of October.—The Chairman stated that negotiations were pending with two influential steamship companies, which the directors anticipated would produce very important results, and that the directors had every reason to believe the undertaking would shortly realise here, as it did in France, large profits.

The Irish Peat Company convened their annual general meeting for Tuesday; but, in consequence of it being generally understood that the meeting would be *pro forma*, and the Deed of Settlement requiring thirty shareholders to be present to constitute a legal meeting, no business could be done. Mr. J. Hall's circular and advertisements, relative to the blunders and mismanagement of the directors, appear to have had but little effect upon the shareholders; we, however, insert all the charges, in order to give the directors an opportunity of refuting them, and at the same time to place the facts of the case before the public, so that, if any false accusations have been made, the reputation of the company may not be damaged. Mr. Hall states that "Instead of making a short tramroad from the works to the nearest part of the peat, which would have enabled the workmen to procure the men's obtaining any but the top and inferior part of the peat; and this canal also kept the peat more wet: for 40ft. or 50ft. a siphon could have been made to draw off all this water."—If the peat, when obtained, had been dried in the sun, stacked in a large rick, and covered, it would probably have been dry enough for the furnaces, and the drying houses now making, and costing several thousand pounds, would have been quite unnecessary. I think these blunders have done more than 10,000. injury.

The contract for the apparatus was so imperfectly drawn up, that the contractors delayed and badly constructed the works, creating a long hindrance in working the machinery.—After the works were in a state to operate, the directors continued the distillation for only eight or ten days, saying they were perfectly satisfied that the products were quite ascertained. Now, these eight or ten days' operation ascertained nothing whatever; and, indeed, nothing satisfactory has been determined to the present day. It ought not to have taken above a week or two to discover that the peat was too wet to distil it profitably; but the managers have taken six months, working during that time at a constant loss.—Most of the present directors having conducted the affairs of the company unsuccessfully, with great loss of capital, it seems reasonable that they should give place to others. Little or no abatement in the expenses of the London or Irish office appears to have taken place, according to the recommendation of the committee.—The plan of drying the peat on the wagons in an absurd waste of money, probably about 20000. A train passing along the drying-way would enable the men to place the peat properly on each side the tramway, in double the quantity or more; and two wagons only would be necessary to bring the peat in, and to remove it to the furnaces.—No account has been given of the 70000. received since December." Our columns will be open for the directors' reply, and we doubt whether, from the sweeping assertions made by Mr. Hall, they can possibly allow them to remain unanswered.

At the National Discount Company special general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. F. W. Russell, M.P., in the chair), the resolution for increasing the capital from 1,000,000, to 2,000,000, by the issue of 40,000 new shares, of 25s. each, was unanimously confirmed.

The Chairman said upon the last occasion he announced that, out of bills discounted, amounting to one-third of a million, not one was unpaid. He had the satisfaction of noting that bills amounting to half a million had been run off without one being unpaid. A resolution was also passed that the increase of capital should take place on the day after the company should obtain registration under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, which comes into operation on Nov. 3 next.

The Royal British Bank declared a dividend of 4 per cent. yesterday.

In Foreign Mines, the only alteration worthy of notice was in National

Brazilian, which were freely dealt in at 4 to 4 1/2; Imperial Brazilian closed at 23 1/2 to 24 1/2; Cobre, 35 to 37, ex div.; Copiapo, 15 to 17; Linares, 7 1/2; and Royal

Santiago, 23 1/2 to 23 3/4.

The Gold Mining Share Market has remained neglected, and prices are merely nominal. Notwithstanding the favourable report issued by the Chancellorsville Company, the shares have been rather lower, the last price being 13s. 9d.; Fort Bowens are 3s. 6d. to 4s.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ELECTRICAL ILLUMINATION OF COAL MINES.—**SIR:** With a view to prevent the repetition of similar accidents and loss of life as that occasioned by the recent melancholy catastrophe at Cymmer Vale, I would suggest that all coal mines should be illuminated by the electric light, which will obviate the dangerous necessity of miners carrying lighted candles or lamps; and as the electric light burns in vacuum with a brilliancy unequalled by any other light, and is also of economical application, and may at the same time be made a source of profit to the various companies, there can be no reason why it should not be adopted generally in all mines. The splendid and unrivalled electric light would be a merciful boon to the poor miner, and, in fact, supply the "perpetual safeguard" wanted to prevent such fearful and lamentable occurrences as that lately reported in the columns of your Journal.—**ELECTRICIAN: Bristol, July 26.**

TREATMENT OF GOLD QUARTZ.—**SIR:** Mr. Clement states that "money is wanted to make those plants useful—establish one factory, hundreds more would soon follow." I think there is too much money already wasted in these patent processes. The new gold companies have been ruined by them, and I believe some of the old ones have been much damaged, in consequence of being led away by their patents.—**A LOOKER-ON: July 30.**

G. D. (Liverpool).—It is not to be anticipated that the directors will be able to declare a dividend this year. The fall of copper will affect them, as it has other foreign mines. At the close of the year, it is not difficult to foresee, there will be much dissatisfaction and disappointment. In another column will be found some remarks on this subject.

ELIGIBILITY OF MILFORD HAVEN FOR A SMELTING ESTABLISHMENT.—**SIR:** Permit me to draw the attention of mine proprietors, miners, and manufacturers, to the famous Milford Haven, on either side of its banks, as a most eligible site for a smelting establishment, and which may be procured on reasonable terms. Milford Haven affords every facility for such an establishment being conducted with success, fuel and materials being cheap; while the South Wales Railway and Irish Steamboat Company are about working wonders for the locality. Foreign ores may here be discharged with ease, and the vessels re-loaded by the facility the rail affords, could the different interested parties combine, and form that bond of union so necessary for carrying forward a measure which, as at present shown, is so requisite to protect their interests against the great monopoly of the smelters, and which should now meet with a salutary check.—**L. F.: July 31.**

PRACTICAL MINING.—**SIR:** I can confirm, from observation, that Mr. Evan Hopkins is correct when he states that copper is found in large masses where no granite exists; but, in such cases, in highly crystalline strata, or powerful cross-courses. This is the case at the Aiten Mines, which have been continually worked since 1826. The lodes there are in quartz or limestone, and some beautiful crystals of carbonate of lime, rock crystal, and violet quartz (amethyst), have been found there. Stalactites can be met with in large quantities. The country is greenstone and gneiss. At Rorras, the lodes are in quartz and limestone; while, in the south of Norway, where red granite exists in large quarries, and is used for commercial purposes, no copper is to be found.—**A TRAVELLER: Piccadilly, July 30.**

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.—In last week's Journal there was an error, which we take the earliest opportunity to rectify. It occurs at page 495, in the letter of "Coal Miner," and in the last line but one: the words, "expulsion of Mr. Morton," should be "expulsion of Mr. Minto." Mr. Minto is the manager of the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, to which allusion is made by "Coal Miner."

MOTIVE POWER.—**SIR:** Your correspondent, "M. W.," should not lose sight of the invariable law of Nature, that where speed is gained power is lost. I believe his plan to be nothing more than a modification of Mouat's scheme, and that the sole power obtained is from the heating of the chamber to which the air is conducted from the compressing piston. It is absolutely impossible that the mere introduction of air into a cylinder of a given size can compress the air in another cylinder of eight times the capacity; and whether the air be at its natural pressure or compressed it matters not, there being a thorough connection between the compressing cylinder and the resisting side of the piston, by which the machinery to compress the air is to be put in motion. The carrying of the air through an endless number of pipes can give no power—it is much like endeavouring to make one portion of the tyre of a wheel propel the other.—**C. E.: Fleet-street, July 30.**

D. F. (Stoke Newington).—But little faith can be placed in an inspector who merely visits the surface of the mine, when he is specially sent to report upon the property. A practical man of experience and probity should be employed, but in too many cases this is entirely disregarded, the object of the promoters being, in most instances, only to dispose of the shares, so that by the transaction, they may make a little profit, regardless whether the mine be worked or not. Hence so many worthless schemes are brought before the public. Too often good concerns are damaged, and the question is asked, why is mining in such bad odour?

SOUTH AMERICA.—**"A Constant Reader"** should himself apply to Mr. Evan Hopkins, 38, Thurloe-square, Brompton, for the information he requires. The address of Messrs. Longman and Co., the booksellers, is Paternoster-row, London.

LOWE RHEIN AND NASSAU MINING COMPANY.—**SIR:** Having observed in your last Journal a letter from "A Shareholder" in this company, constituted by Messrs. E. Holterhoff and Co., of Dusseldorf, and holding some shares, which I purchased three years since, at the time a dividend (the only one, I think) was paid, I trust we may obtain some information regarding the undertaking. An English board of directors was, I believe, formed in the year 1853, and probably something might be learned of one of those gentlemen.—**A SHAREHOLDER: July 29.**

AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANIES.—It has been stated by geologists that the gold fields in Australia are twice as extensive as those in California, and that their yield is inexhaustible. Whatever may have been the success of individual diggers, our correspondent may depend it will be a considerable period before we will find British capital embarked either there or in California; the career of both has been so characterized by gross mismanagement at home and abroad. There is no likelihood that, in the so-called cost-book companies, any sum will be recovered from the directors; in those constituted by deed, all the shareholders are liable, and when the company is wound up, all will have to pay *pro rata*.

J. B. (Leeds).—Notwithstanding the disappointments and delusions that are constantly occurring, the public will never take warning, either from their own experience, or that of those who have preceded them. Before speculating in public companies, if they are ignorant of the details of its objects, they should not be misled by high-sounding names and delusive statistics; but see and enquire that the directors are practical men, and capable of carrying out what they profess.

TREATMENT OF GOLD QUARTZ.—**SIR:** Mr. Clement states that "chloride of gold has been made in California by sundry parties, but they failed in the large way to reduce gold from the solution." Are we to understand from the above statement that there were parties in California capable of converting the gold contained in the minerals into a liquid chloride of gold, and yet not able to precipitate or extract that gold from the solution? According to experience and ordinary practice, the great difficulty is in the conversion of the disseminated metal into the soluble chloride of gold on the large scale, and not in the precipitation of the gold from the solution. I shall feel obliged if Mr. Clement will reply to these questions.—**VERA: July 29.**

WHEAL ZION MINING COMPANY.—**"A Shareholder"** can enquire at the offices of the company as to the number of defaulters for calls at present. A list was read at the last meeting, but our reporter did not take a note of their names, and it would not be fitting that we should occupy our Journal with lists of debtors, as the printed accounts show that, in non-dividend mines, there are generally arrears of call. Our object is to protect the public, by giving an impartial account of what occurs at the meeting, but it is certainly not our province either to enquire into or publish each particular individual's private arrangements, as a shareholder, with the committee of management.

WHEAL EMMA (BUCKFASTLEIGH).—The letter of "Q. S." (Tavistock) cannot be inserted. Matters of fact and of information we are always ready to publish, but our correspondent is too censorious. We wish he would write in a spirit calculated to prove beneficial, in showing the advantages of honest and spirited management, of which, we are assured, he can adduce many examples.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD SCHEMES.—**SIR:** Mr. Guedalla's reputation is well established in these parts, remote as they are from the scenes of action, where dark deeds of gold mine directors have been perpetrated, and which have been so ably exposed by this gentleman. I trust he will not now leave us victimized shareholders in gold mines, but will again condescend to help us, provided we show a proper spirit, and subscribe the necessary funds, which I believe the Jersey victims have all done to a man, either personally or through their London agents. I wish all other shareholders had supported Mr. Guedalla with equal spirit; much more would then have been saved from these heartless schemes, called gold mines. Will you kindly use your pen, Mr. Editor, in behalf of the Australian Cordillera Gold Mine shareholders, and endeavour to arouse them from their apathy and indifference? Mr. Guedalla, I believe, has returned from abroad, and I have been told will help us, provided we will give him a proper spirit, and not leave him to bear all the expenses, which he has hitherto done in nearly every instance. I hope shareholders in the Australian Cordillera Gold Mine will show a proper spirit, and make an immediate movement to adopt the necessary steps to obtain justice from their directors, the managing director and promoter of which company, General Woudridge, has just arrived from the Crimea.—**A SHAREHOLDER: Jersey, July 28.**

C. S. (Brighton).—The Mines Royal Company are the oldest, though one of the least important; they are, however, one of the states of the brazen republic, and, as such, abide by the rules and regulations propounded by them. Their annual meeting is in June; it is quite private: were it open, the public would know the smelters' profits. As it is, the stockholders, many of them who have inherited their stock, are quite content with receiving profits, without enquiring from whence they are derived.

CORNWALL COPPER-WORKS.—**SIR:** I perceive, by a notice in last week's Journal, that these works are again offered for sale by the Norwegian Finance Department. The ores there are copper pyrites, intermingled with some of the carbonates. The patent working, it is said so efficiently, at this present time in Norway might possibly be available there. The last time they were put up at auction there were no bidders, and it was long known they had been a hopeless speculation. Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co., had for many years, prior to their failure in 1848, only employed so many hands on them as were deemed necessary by the bergmeister to keep up their rights. The conditions demanded by the Department were extravagant in the highest degree. The purchaser was required to pay all arrears of taxes and public debts unpaid, as well as the preliminary expenses that were then incurred, the debt due to the Treasury to be liquidated in 20 half-yearly instalments. They are some distance from a shipping port. Had they been of marketable value, and the expenses of transport and working them not so expensive, it is not to be supposed but that Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co., prior to their bankruptcy, would have taken some steps to efficiently work them, so that their resources could be adequately developed.—**GERMANICUS: Paddington, July 31.**

FLYING BROOK MINE.—In the account of sales from this mine, during the quarter ending June 30, the lead was entered correctly, but instead of 244 tons of zinc, amounting to 6,551. 15s. 7d., there were only entered 142 tons, 375. 9s. 4d., making a difference of 2771. 9s. 3d.

PESSOR CONSOLS.—**SIR:** Seeing the report of the quarterly sales of blends inserted in your Journal, I will that you to include the following in our quarterly produce:—Quarter ending June 30: Blende 176 tons, realising 4,900. 12s.—Geo. Hawwood, Mineral Agent to the Pessor Consols Company: *Londo*, July 28.

SCORCHARS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Trubner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by mail to the principal booksellers and news agents on the other side of the Atlantic.

ADVERTISING SHARE DEALERS.—**SIR:** Being interested in Cradock Moor shares, I think it my duty to correct the quotation in the Journal of July 26, which is there stated 30s., and last price quoted 40s. The last sale registered, and which is, I believe, the last that has taken place, was about a fortnight since, of two shares at 42s., and I cannot hear of any more for sale under 45s. On July 5 two shares were advertised in the Journal at 35s. 1d.; and on application for them, it turned out that the advertiser had none for sale. This mode of depreciating prices ought to be discontinued.—**A SHAREHOLDER.**

* * * The *Mining Journal* can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. Newsmen, therefore, can make the necessary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to forward by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscribers to receive their copies on the day of publication.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 2, 1856.

We have not waited long for a confirmation in part of our remarks of last week, on the subject of the mining interest in connection with the metal trade. We felt assured that the reaction would be quick, and urged our readers not to realize on their shares under the influence of panic, but we scarcely thought that such a material change would be effected in so few days. The smelters, no doubt, purchased fully at the depreciated price, and now begins the counter movement. The price of copper has advanced 5s. per ton, which is a recovery of about one-fourth of the fall in price. This necessarily has its effect on the metal trade generally, and it is evident that there will be a continuous improvement until the original prices are attained, if not exceeded. Already has the market for mining shares experienced the benefit of the change in the metal market. There is not only a cessation of sales of heavy shares, but a demand is springing up, the invariable consequence, as we remarked last week, of any favourable change after an unwarranted depression.

So far from there being occasion of alarm, there was nothing to impede advancement, beyond the panic effected by the smelters, which those immediately identified with mining clearly saw could not be of long duration. Money has become abundant, and there is a demand for metal for industrial purposes. The prospects of the harvest are excellent throughout the country, and the price of corn is consequently falling rapidly,—all things, in fact, indicate general prosperity, and mining will keep pace with other matters. It was the more speculative part of mining shareholders who acted in fear, and who are always susceptible of the slightest idea of a fall—bold in purchasing while the markets are rising, but the most nervous holders when depression occurs. Their fears and gloomy forebodings were, moreover, much worked upon by the examination of witnesses during the sitting of the Mines Rating Bill Committee, for they could not see that the desire of those persons was necessarily to throw an unfavourable appearance over the position and prospects of mining, so as to obstruct or prevent the passing of a measure fraught with so much injustice towards the adventurers in mines.

We believe that we can present a very different picture. We are assured that we can prove that mining, as compared with other branches of industry, yields returns of greater benefit to the shareholders, and with equal regularity and certainty. That an enormous amount of money is thrown away in mining is not to be denied, but this arises from the avidity with which the public will sometimes embark in undertakings without due consideration of their prospects, and which, perhaps, are merely introduced for speculation or jobbing purposes. This, however, is not the general character of mining; it is the exception, and not the rule. Admitting, moreover, the loss so sustained, we believe it will be found that in the aggregate a good interest is returned on the total capital invested; and we will give a few statistical results to establish our opinion. It is the more necessary to do so at this moment when the introduction of the Limited Liability Bill will lead to the resumption of works at many good mines now lying dormant, and occasion, no doubt, the reconstruction of nearly all the companies and associations which are not acting strictly under the Cost-book System, and which is now unmistakeably confined to the counties of Cornwall and Devon.

Reference to our Mining Share List, which appears always on the last page of the Journal, will show that the different associations consist of six classes—namely, those which produce only copper, others whose yield is laid exclusively—either silver-lead or potter's ore, some of tin only, and those which furnish both copper and lead and lead and copper and tin.

Looking first at the dividend-paying mines, and confining ourselves to those which appear on our list, we find there are 26 copper mines, which represent an invested capital of 217,247*l.*, on which has been realized the sum of 2,294,478*l.* in dividends, which is equivalent to nearly 1056 per cent., while the mines themselves continue to yield productively, with every prospect of realising further enormous dividends. The mines alluded to are—Alfred, Bedford, Devon Great Consols, Holyford, Hindston Down, Marke Valley, North Roskear, Par Consols, Sortridge, South Caradon, South Crinnis, South Tolgus, South Wheal Frances, Speare Moor, Tresavean, Trethellan, United Mines, West Basset, West Caradon, West Damsel, West Wheal Seton, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Basset, Wheal Buller, Wheal Fortescue, and Wicklow. In addition there are two, Wheal Clifford and Wheal Friendship, on the shares of which the amount paid is not mentioned, so that we have omitted them from the invested capital, and also from the aggregate value of the returns. The former consists of 250 shares on which 12s. per share has been paid, equal to 300*l.*; and the latter is divided into 128 parts, which have each received 237*l.* 10*s.*, making the dividends no less than 304,064*l.*, and which with the sum of 300*l.* from Wheal Clifford, swells up the total returns, from copper mines exclusively, to 2,601,542*l.* Is there any other branch of British industry which can show such results? We believe not; and we hope to obtain sufficient data to establish the accuracy of our impression, and to demonstrate clearly that mining is not the hazard and risk which many strive to represent it.

Before leaving this subject of exclusive copper mines, it is important and interesting to make some special allusion as to profit on investments. The doings of the Devon Great Consols are known world-wide, but it is nevertheless desirable not to exclude them now, and, therefore, mention the fact that for every 1*l.* invested 50*s.* have been received, which is necessarily equal to 50,600 per cent. when considered as a matter of per centage; Treseyan has yielded 4677*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per share, which, upon 32*l.* 10*s.*—the sum invested—is equivalent to 1439 per cent., or 14.39*l.* for every 1*l.* paid; Wheal Buller shows 801*l.* 5*s.* dividends on 5*l.* paid, which is 16*l.* 2*s.* per cent., or 162.5*l.* for every 1*l.*; Wheal Basset, 40*l.* 10*s.* on 5*l.* 2*s.* paid, being 79*l.* 10*s.* or 79*l.* on each 1*l.*; South Caradon, 41*l.* 2*s.* in dividends, on 2*l.* 10*s.* paid, equal to 16,500 per cent., or 165*l.* on each 1*l.*; and so we might continue the list, if space permitted.

Our list furnishes only two mines of copper and lead jointly, namely—the General Mining Company and the Mining Company of Ireland. These together present an invested capital of 173,344*l.*, on which have been paid in dividends 239,096*l.*, or nearly 140 per cent. The former has returned only 1*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* on each 3*l.* paid, and the latter 1*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* on 7*l.* invested.

We then find copper and tin associated, and of which there are 19 companies or mines, namely—Ballaclaw, Carn Brea, Condurrow, Dolcoath, Drake Walls, East Pool, East Wheal Margaret, Great Wheal Vor, Levant, North Pool, North Wheal Basset, Phoenix, Rosewarne, St. Aubyn, Tintoret, Trecoff, Trecoff, Trecoff, Wheal Seton, and Wheal Tremaayan. The aggregate sum invested is 368,060*l.*, and the total dividends 967,955*l.*, or 233 per cent. Taking some of these individually, it will be seen that Carn Brea has given 231*l.* 10*s.* on 15*l.*; East Pool, 255*l.* on 24*l.* 6*s.*; Levant, 105*l.* on 24*l.* 10*s.*; North Pool, 324*l.* on 22*l.* 10*s.*; Phoenix, 184*l.* on 30*l.*

Of those essentially tin mines there are 19 in the list, showing the money embarked therein to be 282,403*l.*, and on which dividends have been paid amounting to 294,346*l.*, which is 104 per cent. The largest yield individually is St. Ives, which has given 88*l.* in dividends on 80*l.*, or 111*l.* per cent.; Wheal Owles gave 185*l.* 3*s.* on 70*l.* paid; Great Work, 16*l.* 10*s.* on 100*l.*; West Providence, 26*l.* 15*s.* on 5*l.* paid. The mines alluded to in the aggregate are Belleswidden, Boscan, Carnywth, Ding Dong, Great Polgoon, Great Work, Polberro, Providence, Speare, St. Ives, Trelyon, Trumpet, West Providence, Wheal Bel, Wheal Kitty, Wheal Lovell, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Owles, and Wheal Ruth.

Of eight mines of silver-lead the invested capital is 166,660*l.*, on which

141,444*l.* have been returned to the shareholders, which is equivalent to upwards of 90 per cent. The mines are—South Tamar, Tamar Consol, Trewhene, Trewhene, Welsh Potosi, Wheal Exmouth, Wheal Jane, and Wheal Trewhene. The last-named mine has paid 50*l.* 10*s.* on 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, or 590.60 per cent.; Trewhene, 8*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* on 15*l.*, or 114*l.* per cent.; and South Tamar, 3*l.* 10*s.* on 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, or 265.15 per cent.

We conclude with the lead mines, as apart from silver-lead, of which there are 20.—Bryndford Hall, Bryntail, Cefn Cwm Brwyno, Craven Moor, Cwmystwyth, East Daren, Eymon Company, Foxdale, Herodsfoot, Jamaica, Isbister, Mendip Hills, Merlin, Nether Heath, Newtons Company, Peak United, Rhosyddol, Vale of Towy, Wheal Mary Ann, and Wheal Wrey. The aggregate capital embarked amounts to 206,316*l.*, which has yielded a return of 242,834*l.*, or more than 117*l.* per cent. The largest yield is from the Jamaica, an Irish mine, which has paid 380*l.* on 3*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, or 1035.39 per cent.

We have thus gone through our list of dividend mines. The total invested amount will be found to be 1,403,929*l.*, on which there has been paid in dividends the sum of 4,170,152*l.*, equivalent to upwards of 296 per cent., omitting Wheal Clifford and Wheal Friendship, which together amount to 307,064*l.* This we leave to speak for itself at the present, but in future remarks we will contrast these returns and results with foreign mines of similar produce; and we also propose to analyse the non-dividend paying mines, which may be designated prospective mines, and, as before stated, to compare the results of mining with other branches of commercial adventure.

It would appear that the interest in independent smelting is now exciting greater attention than at any former period, and the miners express an intense desire to ascertain the causes why the smelter has so long dominated over them, and are endeavouring to devise a remedy for this long-standing evil. All parties must acknowledge that at this time they have expressed infinitely more energy and earnestness than ever heretofore. The miners must not believe that the smelters will afford them any data on which they can proceed. If most ridiculous assumptions are put forward, together with fallacious calculations, and the wildest estimates published, they never condescend to give a reply, consequently the miners and manufacturers must solely rely on themselves. If the standard of copper were based upon any fixed principle, and the price accordingly regulated, the fluctuations would be understood, but the only rule the Swansons cliques appear to adopt is their own will. They imagine the miners are entirely at their mercy, and he has been jeeringly told that, if he is displeased with the conduct of the smelters, he has the resources in his hands. Let him smelt his own ores; and this advice we shall presently endeavour to show can be carried into effect without any other difficulty than those inseparably connected with all new undertakings of the like nature.

It may be as well to enquire into the proximate cause which has led to this agitation; but prior to this we will avail ourselves of further statistics. The monopolists, for a considerable period, have taken the lion's share, and exacted, to use the mildest expression, as much as they could from their unfortunate serfs. In fact, there is no doubt, under their system, had it been continued, a more considerable number of mines than there has been, consequent on the movements of the smelters, would have to be abandoned. These, however, seeing that should such be the case, they would only be inflicting an injury on themselves, by the loss of their profits, desisted, made a slight rise, and encouraged the miners to proceed.

In 1843, they were content with 9<i

hard-working miner; if such establishments are formed, they must be by associations. They should either give the miner a price for his ore, or melt it at a fixed rate per ton, returning him the produce; and, at the same time, they ought to have such a connection with the manufacturer that he would find it his interest to purchase of them. Cornish ores are generally refractory, and, therefore, difficult to reduce alone with advantage. Most of the foreign ores are of a fusible nature, and constantly, when combined, constitute a flux, one for the other; it would, therefore, be requisite that they endeavour to obtain these, though here there is no question but they would encounter a formidable competition from Swansea. The fact must not be lost sight of, but there will be difficulties to contend with; these are, however, not insurmountable, and can be overcome. But, in order that this consummation can be arrived at, an energetic union and firm combination must be agreed upon, and strictly fulfilled, or the best efforts will be rendered nugatory.

The question has been asked, What capital would be necessary to erect works? Much would depend upon the site, the cost of the land, and the size of the plant. A single reverberatory furnace, we understand, with materials, labour, &c., costs about 800,000, and the expenditure of building the other requisites for such an establishment, is easily calculated, when it is known what quantity of ore is likely to be obtained for its supply. The capital could vary from 20,000 to 200,000, though we should opine the latter sum would be the more likely, if any benefit from its operations is to result to the miner and manufacturer. The monopoly has been found detrimental to all parties, and has solely benefited the smelters, who have attained enormous riches by the manner in which they held the sway of both. The manufacturer is equally as much interested in its destruction as the miner. Among the former, there are several practical men, of large capital, who would be competent to direct such an undertaking, and ensure that in every department there would be found competent men as superintendents; these, and some of our leading men in mining, could form such an association, which, while it would afford reasonable and remunerative returns to its proprietary, would, at the same time, induce the copper kings to give fairer terms; as now, with no opposition, they dictate at their will pleases or their caprice guides them. They have had it in their power, by judicious management, to have been of service to both parties, and, at the same time, have amply profited themselves; this, however, has not been sufficient; generations of abuse have shown their own strength and combination, while, at the same time, it has displayed the weakness of their thralls. Let us hope that this time has past, and a new era is dawning. The last injudicious move of the smelters has brought on a crisis, which, perhaps, may not occur again for some considerable period: let the miners now avail themselves of it.

In forming such a company, it is not necessary that a prospectus should be issued, with lordlings as directors, calculations by secretaries who have obtained their knowledge by reading the various descriptive works published on the subject, backed by the experience of theoretical chemists, who judge results in furnaces by crucibles, tests, and analyses: such a concoction must fail, and will be highly injurious. Let there be nothing but practical men in all stages of the business, and when they become their own smelters, miners and manufacturers will greatly profit, as their produce will be interchanged direct, instead of going through the merchant, at the smelter, when it suits his purpose, duba himself.

In conclusion, we must state we have no personal animus against any of the respectable gentlemen connected with the firms at Swansea. If acting independent of each other, we have no doubt complaints would not be made. We believe it is justice that is required; and all that is demanded is, the "miners' right and no less, the smelters' right and no more," and this would be justice to "one and all."

Although, in this Journal, our attention is more particularly directed to the development of the mineralogical and metallurgical wealth of the country, still we are always desirous of acquainting our readers with the particulars of industrial undertakings of other natures, affording a sound prospect of becoming of general interest and real benefit to the community. Under this head we class an operation referred to in our Journal of the 12th inst.—THE LONDON AND WEST OF IRELAND FISHING AND FISH-MANURE COMPANY, having for its object the prosecution, on an extended scale, of the Fisheries of the West Coast of Ireland, by the aid of steam and such other appliances as capital alone can command.

So accustomed as we are to see the wealth and skill of this country called into aid in accomplishing all such works, both domestic and foreign, as demand boldness of conception and vastness of means, we are fain to receive but with incredulity any statement tending to show that British industry and enterprise have left neglected an important source of wealth immediately on our own shores, and one too which almost every foreign state of maritime or commercial eminence has been eager to avail itself of. True it is, however, that the privilege of fishing on the West Coast of Ireland has been coveted, and to a limited extent wrought, by the Spaniards, the Dutch, the Swedes, and the Americans.

Those whose attention has not been especially drawn to this subject are likely to have but a faint conception of the vast returns an energetic development of these fishing grounds would afford. Taking as a guide the statistics of our Scotch Fisheries, we find that in the year 1855, in the two branches, of herring and cod and ling fishing, 81,531 tons of shipping were employed, worked by 41,602 hands, to whom, if we add those engaged in carrying and packing 22,799, in coopering and net-making 30,858, we find that it furnishes direct employment to 95,259 persons. The results in quantity, obtained (in the year in question, 1855) by the appliances thus brought to bear, were as follows:—897,462 barrels of herrings, of which 766,703 were cured, 130,759 uncured; 177,100 cwt. of cod, ling, and hake, 113,561 of which were cured, and 63,639 uncured. The result in money, estimating the above at present average prices, we find to be that the herrings at 26s. per barrel give 1,167,700, and the cod, ling, and hake at 20s. per cwt., give 177,100, making a total of 1,344,800.

If we desire to judge of the productiveness of this, compared with other pursuits, we must place the amount of the capital employed in it in contrast with that absorbed in other national undertakings—thus, to produce the above gross income of 1,344,800 for one year, the sum of 618,484, only was the capital invested in the boats, nets, lines, and plant employed: figures, the relative proportions of which surely contrast favourably with the vast sums absorbed in most other industrial undertakings.

Now, experienced men state that the fisheries of Ireland, if efficiently worked, would yield even greater results than the Scotch. To all well-wishers, therefore, of the former country, it must be matter of congratulation that such a plan as that proposed by the London and West of Ireland Fishing Company is about to be adopted, for the systematic and profitable development of these vast stores of national wealth; whilst to the entire country highly advantageous results must accrue. The benefit to the west coast district will be incalculable, employing, as this undertaking will, a large section of its population, and bringing very considerable sums of money into circulation in that country, by the mere industrial fructification of a resource hitherto lying almost dormant.

Immediately after the meeting of the ASTURIAN MINING AND METALLURGICAL COMPANY was held in Paris, we drew attention to the manner in which the affairs of that association had been managed by Senor DE GRIMALDI, the gerant, as well as various dubious transactions which had occurred at the works in Mieres del Camino. We stated at that period an attempt would be made to effect some alterations in the statutes. So early as last September we warned the shareholders they were about to lose their property, if they did not strenuously exert themselves. They knew the astute individual they had to deal with; if not, the public knowledge that for a series of years he had been the confidential agent of MARIA CHRISTINA and the Duke of RIANZARES should have been sufficient to direct them to use caution, and see that there could be no equivalent in the transactions concluded between them and the Parisians.

When the liquidators were unable to extricate the company from their difficulties, a meeting of the shareholders was appointed; these delegated three trustees—Messrs. SAMUEL AMORY, WILLIAM CAMPBELL GILLAN, and WILLIAM WILKINSON; two of these gentlemen were in the profession of the law, and it was anticipated they would conclude a most favourable treaty. Accordingly, they went to Paris—thus blinding amusement with business; on their return they laid the agreement concluded by them before the shareholders at a public meeting, and so pleased were they at the result of this mission—which may be characterised as most fatal to the interests of the British proprietary—that to their plenipotentiaries they voted the sum of 500!. It then became necessary that English directors should be appointed, to represent the English shareholders. There were Mr. KENNETH MACKENZIE, the ex-secretary, and Mr. JOHN FAIRLE CUNNINGHAME; this last gentleman, at the time of his appointment, being in

an ill state of health, and little able to cope with Senor DE GRIMALDI, the whole responsibility devolved, from the election, on his colleague. A short period afterwards, Mr. CUNNINGHAME died, and then Mr. MACKENZIE became the sole surviving director, which he still remains, no one having been elected to fill the vacancy.

A meeting is to be convened for August 23, to be held in Paris, at the office, Rue de Miroménil: the objects are to take into consideration the means for increasing the financial resources of the company, or without effecting an alteration in their capital, in order to make such increase for the further development of the establishment. The shareholders are further informed that some of the alterations proposed may seem contrary to the present constitution of the company; they may be called upon not only to make such alterations, but likewise to consider on the dissolution and winding-up of the company, pursuant to Article 37 of the constitution, agreed upon at the time the offices of the company were transferred from London to Paris.

But little comment is here necessary. It calls upon the shareholders to furnish further capital to develop the establishment. On this upwards of 200,000 of British capital has been expended; and since the gerant has had the management, although accounts and reports have been published, yet they have been both complicated and incomprehensible; and it is not to be supposed that, from England, any further capital will be obtained. The advertisement candidly states that the alterations proposed may seem contrary to the present constitution, and they even may be called upon to wind-up or dissolve the company. The gist of this is, that it is a final effort of the gerant to get rid entirely of the British shareholders. Persons possessing 10 shares are eligible to attend the meeting.

We would now enquire, where are the trustees who, so soon as they had concluded the agreement and obtained their *salarium*, retired from the field? We do not know what Mr. MACKENZIE has been doing, or whether he intends to attend the meeting in Paris; it is his bounden duty so to do, but we must candidly state that, unless he is supported by the shareholders there, his presence will be but of little avail. What we would advise is, that a meeting should be convened to consider what steps are to be taken. Although the decision of the Tribunal of Commerce in Paris was against them, an appeal to Madrid might have a direct contrary influence. It must be remembered that, through all the political phases that have taken place in Spain, mining properties and rights have been respected.

Should the resolutions proposed be carried into effect, the shareholders will find great difficulty in rescinding them; the time we must allow is short, but at least an energetic protest may be made against any illegal proceedings that may occur at this meeting, and thus prove that, although the British proprietary have been quiescent, trusting in the honour of those with whom they had dealings, they will not allow, tamely, their property to be cunningly and treacherously taken from them without making a struggle for its preservation.

In another column, we insert the *rationale* of Mr. CHARLES SANDERSON's new process for refining and improving the manufacture of iron. The inventor appears to have succeeded in effectually accomplishing that which KARSTEN and others have pronounced as impracticable. He has left unnoticed in his specification all the various plans which have been patented for the use of chemical re-agents in the puddling furnace; but when the iron is in a *fluid* state he uses certain re-agents, which are of such a nature as to fulfil the object specified: he purifies the metal, and frees it from its deleterious matter, and at this stage he *runs it out* into a mould, thus taking advantage of its *fluidity* to separate the scoria from the metal. Instead of charging common pig-iron into the puddling furnace, and producing from it malleable iron, which is largely amalgamated with those deleterious substances which such pig-iron contains, Mr. SANDERSON uses this refined metal as a *raw material*, which, being perfectly pure, produces a tougher, stronger, and cleaner iron than that usually made, and that also with greater economy, since the waste of metal during the processes of manufacture is less when a pure metal is used instead of an impure one.

We have obtained a small sample of this refined metal, and shall be glad to show it to any one, particularly those who are engaged in this great staple of our empire. We are informed that the cost of producing this metal does not exceed 6s. to 7s. per ton, including the royalty, and that the furnace used by the inventor will refine the crude iron as quickly as the blast furnace can produce it. No blast is used; no coke; the waste in refining is one-fourth of that experienced upon the old plan, because the metal is recovered by the action of the carbonic oxide gas, instead of passing off, as it now does, into the slag, and the metal is more uniform in quality. In fact, it appears that by this important invention the ironmaster can at will produce refined instead of the usual pig-iron, at an additional expense of 6s. per ton. The cost of producing refined metal by the old process is about 20s. per ton; a saving is thus effected equal to 14s. per ton, independent of a further economy obtained by manufacturing a pure metal, and obtaining a superior quality, presenting such advantages, it appears, second only in importance to the hot-blast.

Considering the improvement of high importance to the trade generally, we have been careful not to overstate the advantages it may possess. On enquiry, we find that some hundred tons of this metal have actually been produced—that it has been further manufactured into bars, rods, boiler plates, tin plates, and wire, and that the quality has been found unexceptionable. Whilst the process has been applied to the manufacture of common irons, with a view of reducing their prime cost, and materially raising their quality, Mr. SANDERSON has, we understand, submitted the better kinds of pig and several kinds of charcoal iron to his treatment for steel purposes, and that both the bar and cast-steel manufactured from it has been found of excellent quality. In his paper on Steel, read before the Society of Arts (for which he received the society's silver medal), Mr. SANDERSON observes—"Since the manufacture of steel is daily becoming of greater importance, every step towards the production of steel iron should be encouraged, inasmuch as it tends to render our own resources available to our wants." We trust this may prove one of the steps for attaining so desirable an end. Mr. SANDERSON proposes to use re-agents for purifying pig-iron destined for making heavy machinery, girders, and other castings; such a desideratum would be highly appreciated, and he will to some extent have earned the honourable distinction lately conferred upon him as an associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, to which he has been elected "for his scientific acquirements, and as an eminent metallurgist." We shall endeavour to obtain further particulars respecting this important invention, that our readers may be in possession of all the advantages it presents.

We have before observed that the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856, does not apply to banking and insurance companies; and this fact, from clause 107 repealing the Acts of 7 and 8 VICTORIA chap. 110, 10 and 11 VICTORIA chap. 111, and 18 and 19 VICTORIA chap. 133, has led to the idea that there is no longer any Act of Parliament to regulate such institutions. Such an opinion, we are glad to say, is not correct, as will appear evident to anyone reading the clause referred to above, with clause 2 of the same Act. Although by clause 107 the Acts by which banking and insurance companies are governed are repealed, we cannot conceive how it can be said that those companies have now no Act to regulate them; for the latter part of the said clause provides that "Such repeal shall not take effect with respect to any company completely registered under the said Act of the eighth year of Her present MAJESTY, until such company has obtained registration under this Act." By clause 2, persons associated together for the purpose of banking or insurance, cannot avail themselves of this Act; consequently, they can never obtain registration under this Act, as required by clause 107; therefore the Act of 7 and 8 VICTORIA, chap. 110, will, unless repealed by some future Act, remain in full force with respect to those companies so long as they continue to exist.

Banking companies will be in no way affected by this Act; but it has hitherto been lawful to establish insurance companies under Royal Charters, Private Act, or by Registration and Deed of Settlement, under 7 and 8 VICTORIA, chap. 110. By the present Act, the latter mode of establishment will henceforth be impossible; therefore, the assertion that new companies will be left without any public Act of Parliament to regulate them is correct, and any insurance company to be established must obtain a Royal Charter or Private Act, but those companies already formed continue, to all intents and purposes, under the provisions of the former Act. To all other companies having gain for their object, the Act is available; and, although adventurers in Cornish and Devon mines are not compelled to register under this Act, there can be no doubt that many out-adventurers will use every means to secure to themselves the advantages offered over the Cost-book System. No minimum capital is fixed, and the shares may be of any nominal value—therefore, there is no restriction on that point;

and in many other instances its provisions are, to shareholders not resident within the Stannaries, decidedly preferable.

We record, in another column, an instance in which the majority of the directors in a company were trading with that company, to the evident dissatisfaction of certain of the shareholders; and although the Chairman, who, we may remark, was not one of the trading directors, endeavoured to prove that the company benefited by the transactions, he could adduce no argument to prove that the system was a just one. Under the new Act such proceedings would not be allowed, as it is therein provided that the office of director shall be vacated—if he holds any other office or place of profit under the company; if he become bankrupt or insolvent; if he is concerned in, or participates in, the profits of any contract with the company; or if he participates in the profits of any work done for the company. The only exceptions being that he will not be compelled to vacate his office when merely a shareholder in any incorporated company which has entered into contracts with, or done any work for, the company of which he is a director; nevertheless, he must not vote in respect of such contract, or if he does vote, his vote will not be counted, and he will incur a penalty not exceeding 20s. This single provision should be sufficient to recommend the measure to mining shareholders generally, for the unhappy results which often accrue from the admission of merchants and smelters into the committees of mining companies are too well known to the unfortunate adventurers to require comment. It is true, that when the system is in its infancy it frequently appears beneficial to the shareholders, but in the end its operation is ruinous.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

JULY 31.—Those who had predicted that the standard would soon rise again, were gratified to find some advance at the ticketing last week, July 17. The produce was then 6s., and the price per ton 5l. 7s. 6d. This was an advance in the price per ton (taking into account the variance of produce) of 5s. per ton, as compared with the previous week, and of about 1s. 4d. per ton, as compared with the price in the corresponding week of June. As there is a renewal of activity in the copper market, it is probable that the standard will still further rise, and this will, no doubt, be accompanied with a reaction in the mining share market, in which case those who, under the influence of the recent panic, hastily sold their shares in dividend mines at the great depreciation which occurred, will have strong cause to regret their precipitation. There are already symptoms of a revival in the market, and of some recovery from the effects of the panic, as it may be termed, which the smelters had a hand in producing by throwing down the standard and the price of copper. Wheal Basset shares have somewhat advanced since last week, and holders are generally firm, expecting higher prices: the sale this week is 671 tons; last month it was 608 tons. Bullers are also better. In South Frances and West Seton holders do not seem forward to realise sales at reduced rates. North Basset is looking well, and shares have been sold at 30s. and 31s. Alfred Consols had fallen to 13s. 10s., but there has been a reaction to 14s. 15s. There has been a limited business in progressive mines. South Tolgus is likely to increase samplings. Boiling Well and Wheal Cupid are in an improving state. West Damselfish shares have sold at 80s.; Cargoll, at 35s.; South Ellen, at 8s. and 8s. 6d. West Stray Park is in a progressive condition. In Wheal Hender there have been sales at advancing prices. South Setons have sold at 15s., only 14s. having been paid. West Rosewarne is considered a very promising speculation. Pedn-an-drea is raising large quantities of tin, and is likely to increase sales. There are several mines in West Cornwall well worthy the attention of capitalists, at the present low prices of shares; and which would, there is no doubt, reward investments much better than the foreign schemes.

Mr. Warington W. SMYTH, Prof. of Mining and Mineralogy at the Government School of Mines, London, has presented his report of an examination of the pupils of the Cornwall Mining School, at Truro. This examination was conducted by Mr. SMYTH, on July 2, at the request of the Government Department of Science and Art. There are ten students, three of whom are adults. Mr. SMYTH, in his report, congratulates the governors of the Cornwall Mining School on the successful termination of the first session, and on the number of students attending the courses of instruction, which number, he says, considerably exceeds that attained, during the first few years of its existence, by the Mining Academy of Freiberg, an institution which has played an important part in the extension of science throughout Europe. Referring to two of the adult students, Messrs. FRITTON and HUSTLER, Mr. SMYTH says their examination papers prove them to have made excellent progress. A third adult student, Mr. EDWARD UREN, deserves special mention, as being one of a class whom it is very desirable to encourage, with a view of bringing forward the talents of the working population. This young man, who had devoted his spare time, whilst a working miner, to self-instruction in the elements of mathematics, has passed, after three months' study, an excellent examination with Mr. HOBSON and Mr. RICKARD. His proficiency in algebra, the first four books of Euclid, trigonometry, and mining calculations would, when added to the principles of chemistry and mineralogy (to which he will apply in the next term), render him a very efficient teacher for one of the mining districts. With the younger pupils, whose ages vary between 14 and 16, the main obstacle to progress would seem to have been the number of subjects to which their attention has been directed during the first year. As the subjects will be more divided when the second year's course is commenced, a greater proportionate advance may then be expected. Messrs. PIKE, MICHELL, and HIGGS, nevertheless, passed very well in the elements of chemistry, in the first two books of Euclid, algebra, and mining calculations; yet it is quite evident that as young lads will generally come to the school with small preparation in the science of numbers and geometry, they must for some months devote so much time to these fundamental studies as to preclude them from entering vigorously upon the application of the sciences to mining. I cannot refrain from stating my conviction, that difficulties of this kind, incidental to the first establishment of a special school, the want of which is so glaringly apparent, are likely to be fairly met and overcome by the judgment of the three teachers—the Rev. Mr. HOBSON, Mr. HODGE, and Mr. RICKARD—whose zeal and fitness for their task are evinced in the progress, of one kind or another, which has already been made by most of the students.

The above is the substance of Mr. SMYTH's report, who evidently considers the school to be a valuable institution. There is a good laboratory in connection with it for chemical experiments; and, besides the courses of instruction in the schools, the students have visited different mines during the past sessions, such as St. DAVID UNITED, Wheal BULLER, and other mines, to view the machinery and surface works, to see the process of sampling, and, at Wheal BULLER, to go underground, in company with one of the masters and the agents of that mine. These visits, however, will not make the pupils practical miners, or fit to undertake practical mine management, whatever chemical or other knowledge they may acquire at the Mining School. Not that such knowledge is to be despised, or deemed worthless; but, in addition to such knowledge, it will be necessary—so say mining captains—that the students should work underground, three years at least, after leaving the Mining School, before they will be qualified to undertake mine agencies. Hence it is often said, that the best plan would be to establish district mining schools in each of the principal mining localities, where tributaries, &c., when "out of core," might attend to receive instruction. But money is wanting for the establishment of such an extended system of district schools, however great their advantages might be; and, in the absence of funds for such a purpose, perhaps the best thing that can be done is now aimed at by the governors of the Cornwall Mining School, at Truro. The Board of Trade, it appears, has offered inducements to the governors to undertake the preparation of a class of young men, who may qualify themselves for giving instruction in the mining districts in those branches of education which have a special reference to mining, in addition to the ordinary instruction given in schools. The governors have, therefore, offered to receive such young men into training at the opening of the next term, in October, who will have various prizes offered them, and, if successful in passing the examinations, will, after two years' instruction, take charge of schools under Government inspection, and receive liberal allowances. In this way it is proposed to carry a special kind of education, having mining for its object, into the mining districts, and to raise up a class of men, from amongst the more aspiring of the working miners, who shall in the end possess both scientific and practical knowledge, and be well qualified for conducting successful mining explorations and general mine management.

I observe from a report of the meeting of the Camborne Agricultural Society, held last week (Mr. Michael Williams, M.P., in the chair), that

the hon. gentleman gave as one of the toasts, "Success to the Mining Interest of Cornwall," and connected with the toast the names of Mr. Thos. Field and Mr. Francis Pryor, both of whom are largely interested in the mines of the county. In replying to the toast, Mr. Field showed how much the mining and agricultural interests are mixed up in Cornwall, and said he believed that, taking the entire number present, they would find the majority were connected with mines, either directly or indirectly, as lords, adventurers, parties doing carriage for mines, or in some other way. This circumstance shows how unwise it must be for the agricultural body, or any part of it, in Cornwall to attempt to burden mining with any additional rating, by which, in fact, they would be damaging their own interests. Mr. Pryor, in responding to the same toast, alluded to the decline of the standard, saying the miners had now a cloud over them, which he believed was only a temporary one. He spoke also of the improvements which had taken place in mining as well as in agriculture during the last 30 years, and he said, looking at mining as now carried on, he believed it paid people in that neighbourhood, and also, on the whole, people out of the neighbourhood, notwithstanding what had been said to the contrary. In this last remark, Mr. Pryor evidently alluded to some opinions of certain witnesses before the Select Committee on the Rating of Mines, who seemed to be very forward in saying that mining was nothing better than gambling, and that money embarked in it would almost certainly be lost, which was a statement of a very rash character, and by no means strictly representing the truth, as there may be honourable dealings and business-like and successful investments in mining as well as in any other pursuit. At the same meeting an allusion, which caused much laughter, was made by Mr. Burgess, a mine merchant, &c., to the influence of the Chairman, Mr. Michael Williams. He said the state of things in Cornwall greatly depended upon Mr. Williams, and it rested with him whether they should have a wheat loaf or a barley one next Thursday, or the Thursday after. This was an allusion to the smelters' monopoly, and the power they have of raising or depressing the standard. The mention of this seemed to amuse the farmers, but it is by no means so amusing to the miners, that the quantity of their bread, whether it be wheat or barley, should depend upon the caprice or manoeuvres of a few great capitalists.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Aug. 1.—We have no improvement to notice this week in the position of the Iron Trade, and its future prospects are regarded as not very encouraging, unless an improved demand sets in from America, or some other country. The attention of the ironmasters is directed to America, as they have been led to expect the arrival of orders from that country. The depression which exists is less felt either in Yorkshire or Derbyshire than in the district of South Staffordshire, where the system of underselling is going on to a large extent. We have heard of bars being sold there for 8/- 5s. per ton, and in some instances at a less ruinous price. In Yorkshire and Derbyshire the ironmasters, although not overburdened with orders, are in a position, so far as we have been able to ascertain, to keep all their works in full employment. The demand for rails is tolerably good, and the prospect of the immediate construction of several important lines, together with the demand for iron for drainage works, affords some hope for the future.

It is needless to say that the Coal Trade is inactive, as the present is generally the dullest season of the year. The export of coals sent from Liverpool, from the Yorkshire coal-field, during 1855 was 70,184 tons. The Rotherham, Masbro', and Holmes Coal Company, which has just been formed, is likely to be highly successful; all the shares are taken up, and the operations of sinking will commence shortly.

The unfortunate strike of the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, has not yet terminated; indeed, during the past week it has assumed a more formidable shape. The turn-outs have had several meetings, and at the one held on Tuesday last a series of resolutions were passed to the following effect:—"That while we wish to pay all due respect to the proprietors of the Oaks Colliery, we consider it our bounden duty to respect our lives, which we are endeavouring to protect from being sacrificed by the mismanagement of Mr. Minto, whom we consider incompetent to manage the works of the Oaks Colliery, in a safe and efficient manner. We are, therefore, determined not to work at the Oaks Colliery so long as he is the manager of those works. That we don't refuse to work under him from any personal ill-feeling, but that, after seeing his management tested, we are in fear of trusting our lives under his management. That while we are not bound by any tie or law to work under him. Mr. Minto, we consider the dictation so much spoken of is practiced by our late employers, in refusing us clearances, so that we might get employment elsewhere. This we consider not only dictation on their part, but dishonesty; for by thus giving us a chance of getting employment under other masters, they would, at the same time, have an opportunity of employing other men. That at time it is well known that colliers have for some years been endeavouring to obtain an Act of Parliament to enable them to only work eight hours per day, by the late additional code of bye-laws, which they have issued to compel us to work twelve hours per day, they are adding insult to injury, which is not only considered as insult to us, but to the whole of the miners in the United Kingdom. That a public meeting of the miners of this district and inhabitants be held on May Day Green, Barnsley, on Monday. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the editors of the various newspapers who have inserted impartial accounts of our proceedings in their newspapers. That we pledge ourselves to the public, to the utmost of our power, to prevent any outbreak amongst the turn-outs; and should any one belonging to us commit any outrage, he will be considered by the body to be an enemy to the miners who are on strike. That this meeting tenders its sincere thanks to those persons who have so kindly come forward to assist us in saving our lives, by their contributions and support during our struggle." We have good authority for stating that the proprietors of the colliery are determined to resist the conditions sought to be imposed upon them by the men, so that there is no immediate prospect of a settlement of the strike, if the men should be enabled to keep out, by the assistance which they may get from the colliers of Barnsley and other districts, where subscriptions are being solicited.

There was an explosion at the Wasbro' Gunpowder Works, Barnsley, on Monday, of a terrific character, although fortunately no lives were lost. The explosion took place in one of the mills, which had been charged with a composition for the manufacture of fine sporting gunpowder. The roof and sides of the building were blown to atoms, but none of the workmen were in the mill at the time, though several were in close proximity.

A subscription is about to be commenced in Lancashire and other counties for the relief of the sufferers by the late explosion at the Cymmer Colliery; it appears that there are 35 widows and 92 orphans to be provided for, whilst a few aged widows were dependent on the aid which they received from the employment of their children in the colliery. We trust that an effort will be made in Yorkshire and Derbyshire for such a benevolent object.

Mr. J. Haywood, ironfounder of Derby, appeared at the Nottingham Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday for his certificate, and he was opposed by Mr. Phillips, of London, on behalf of the assignees, on the ground that there was under the estate nearly 80,000/- of debts, to meet which they had only 20,000/- assets, leaving a deficiency of 60,000/-, without any data which would inform them how such a large loss had arisen. Messrs. Crompton and Co., of Derby, bankers, opposed the bankrupt, on the ground of an excessive use of accommodation bills by the bankrupt. In the case of Michael Kelly the bankrupt had given accommodation paper amounting to 16,700/-, and in that of Mr. Westbury Hull 6000/- Mr. Commissioner Balgay, who heard the case, said it was one of too much importance to be decided at once, and he should reserve his decision.

We last week stated that we should call the attention of capitalists to the position of Derbyshire, for the employment of capital in the increased development of its mineral resources. We are now enabled to state that a large company has been formed for working the coal on the Dunston estate, and the minerals also on that part of the Duke of Devonshire's property in Dunston. It has also been decided to extend the new mineral branch railway, now making from the midland line at Chesterfield to Sheepbridge, as far as Barlow, in close proximity to the coal about to be worked. Chesterfield is the second town of importance in the county, and whatever may have been the extent to which manufactures were formerly carried, there can be no doubt as to its existing capabilities and mineral wealth. Nothing but a want of energy on the part of the inhabitants has prevented the increased development of its mineral riches. The locality of Chesterfield possesses an abundance of coals, ironstone, and clay of excellent quality. The strata of coal and ironstone at Hady, east

of Chesterfield, are formed within a sancum, which appears to surround the town, and to follow the course of the rivers. They basset both towards and from the town. There is at Ashgate a similar sancum to the one at Hady, containing corresponding strata of ironstone and coal, with an inclination to the east of about 3°. The same peculiarity in the position of the measures is found at Heanor. They dip for a considerable space to one common centre, and by this means form a sort of basin of deep circular figure. The measures are thinner at the basset-edge than in any other part; but at a certain depth they acquire a regular thickness, which they preserve till faults occur, when they gradually become thinner again. From these circumstances, it seems probable that the measures have had a horizontal position, and by some means have been broken, so as to be in an oblique direction. We shall refer to the subject further in our next communication.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JULY 31.—No improvement can be reported in the aspect of the Iron Trade. Most of the leading houses manage to keep their works in full operation, and those of less eminence are compelled to accept prices of which men of experience say that they don't think it can go on long. The expectations formed of the large orders which it was thought must come from America have been grievously disappointed, that country having been but a poor customer for now about two years, compared with what she was formerly. Solitary instances of orders for rails for America being given out here are spoken of, but they are of an exceptional character. This part of the iron-producing regions of Great Britain a few years ago supplied immense quantities of rails, but the Welsh makers, by producing an article at a lower figure, have almost deprived the Staffordshire manufacturers of that important branch of the trade. So long as a large demand for superior makes replaced this deficiency there was less anxiety respecting this competition, but it becomes a serious and important question whether Staffordshire cannot produce rails of equal quality, at as cheap a rate, as South Wales. It is a problem which, for the interests of this district, it is to be hoped the ironmasters will be able to solve in a satisfactory manner.

The demand for iron being so slack, it follows as a matter of course that coal and ironstone are less easily sold, and look downwards in price. Whether any change will be experienced in a few weeks or not remains to be seen. The latest arrivals from America are said to be barren of orders, and if an increased demand is not shortly experienced, it seems certain that a fall in prices, and a corresponding deduction in wages, must be the result. The latter would be severely felt, unless provisions became cheaper—a consummation which the present glorious weather and the excellent reports of the crops give great hopes of.

The dullness which marks the iron trade is shared to a greater or lesser extent by the chief trades of the district. These depend largely upon building, and it is easy to understand that this department of industry must have met a check during the last two years. The heavy pressure of war taxes, the high prices of provisions, the increase in local rates which the scarcity of food has occasioned, and the diminished receipts which a depressed trade has caused, all act upon any enterprise of a speculative nature, and prevent the expenditure of realized capital in building or other similar investments. In this town an immense amount of property has been offered for sale within the last few months, and on few occasions have purchasers been found. In such a state of things building enterprise must be paralysed; and Wolverhampton is by no means an exceptional case, but may be taken as a fair sample of the rest of the kingdom. No wonder, then, the locks, and bolts, and screws, and all the multifarious articles of ware distinguished as hard, should be less called for.

The truth is, we have spent many millions in war, on a distant coast; deficient harvests have stinted our supply of food; and the cost to maintain the contest and to make up for deficient harvests must lead to less expenditure in other departments. Let us hope for diminished budgets and larger crops, and we may then confidently look for activity in every branch of trade.

The half-yearly meeting of the North Staffordshire Railway Company was held at Stoke-upon-Trent on Wednesday. This company has for some time been engaged in litigation with the London and North-Western Company, from whom they claim the sum of 62,904/-, under an agreement with that company now brought to an end. The question yet awaits decision. The directors' report was highly favourable. The traffic returns show an increase, as compared with the corresponding half-year of 1855, of 25,556/-, or 37½ per cent. A dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum was declared.

The manufacturers of Birmingham engaged in making military weapons, mindful of the earnest support the gunmakers of that town met with from Mr. Muntz, M.P., and Mr. Newdegate, M.P., when Government found fault with the quality of their production, and declared their means of supply inadequate to the wants of the army, have subscribed for a magnificent testimonial to each of these gentlemen, which is to be presented to-morrow. The testimonials consist of two magnificent groups, executed in oxidized silver by Messrs. Mason and Elkington, of that town, after a design by Mr. C. Grant. The groups are exactly alike, except as to the name which each bears on the inscription. They represent an officer, a sergeant, and two privates of the Guards, at the Battle of Inkermann, who have just made good their footing on the sand-bag battery. The officer is waving his sword to encourage his men, one of the privates is firing at a retreating foe, and another is loading, whilst the Russian helmets and a shattered musket attest the recent presence of the now routed enemy. The execution and design are very superior, and the work is an appropriate emblem of the arm which the Birmingham makers maintain their ability to produce, without a superior as to quality or stant as to number. A beautiful double-barrelled gun, and a Minie rifle, with the latest improvements, with all necessary appendages, will also be presented to each of the hon. Members, in addition to the more splendid work of art.

MINING AND COMMERCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, JULY 16.—Money is in more demand. The banks do not supply the wants of their customers, causing an advance in the street rates of discount, since the 1st inst. of fully one-half per cent. per annum. The export of specie continues to be much larger than usual, at this season of the year. Notwithstanding the constant drain, the New York banks have carried their loans about 2,000,000 higher than ever before, with a very much larger basis of specie and deposits than on April 12 last. However severe the pressure in the money market may have been during the winter months, usually the reverse has been the case in summer. Accordingly, the sudden change just now experienced was quite unlooked for. It is difficult, at this moment, to state clearly all the causes that have produced this movement. The adjustment of temporary balances of foreign accounts is but a small item of the disturbance. Another difficulty, of no inconsiderable importance, is in the delay of payment of Western indebtedness. Throughout the wheat-growing States money commands exorbitant rates of interest. The successful results from the enormous crop of 1855, sold at famine prices, and the extraordinary emigration from the East, induced extravagant speculation in lands and railroads. The East, however, is simply realising the result of its own peculiar policy. In earlier periods, when the most available routes required six to eight weeks for transportation from Boston to Cincinnati, when the population of the West was widely scattered, and the exchange of produce for groceries and dry goods very difficult, there was a necessity for eight to twelve months' credit. At this time, merchandise may be sent from the Atlantic coast to the Minnesota territory in a fortnight. The whole region north-west of the Alleghany mountains to the head waters of the Mississippi is covered with more railways than the next quarter century will pay for. The average prices of wheat, Indian corn, and pork are doubled. In a word, the profits for trade and the real wealth of the West are increasing in a ratio far surpassing, at any period of its history, the progress of any other section of the Union. Four, at the most six months' credit will give every needful facility to the Western merchant, and all the time granted beyond those limits serve only as a stimulus to buy more goods than can be profitably resold, or, by furnishing capital at a cheap rate, constantly induces the departure from legitimate business to unwise speculation.

BANKS.—The demand continues less than the supply, and nearly all sell readily at a premium about equal to the surplus on hand. The institutions, few in number, whose shares at present sell at less than par, under-

nently conservative management are rapidly recovering the confidence of investors.

RAILROADS.—Notwithstanding the payment of fair dividends on the 1st inst., nearly all the prices have declined materially.

MINES.—The favourable accounts from Lake Superior, and the ease in the money market in June, caused a large advance in the prices of the leading mining stocks. Recently, the market has receded, and the quotations generally are lower than those of June 16. This change was induced by the advance in the rates of interest, and by the recent decline in the price of ingot copper. Operators for a decline suggest that the profits of the Minnesota and Cliff mines may be materially reduced, and the dividends on the more recent adventures still further postponed. It is not very improbable that the value of ingot copper may recede to 25 cents per lb, and all estimates of profits to the mines should not be based on higher figures. On the other hand, the increased yield and the greater economy of management all tend to reduce the cost of production. Under all the disadvantages of mining prior to the opening of the ship canal, the cost of the copper raised at the Cliff Mine in 1854, adding charges of every description, was but 16½ cents per lb. The cost in 1855 has not yet been made known. The Minnesota copper for 1855 cost at the mine 10 cents, and adding all other charges, 18 8-10 cents per lb. As the product of each mine will be largely increased in 1856, while the general expenses will remain substantially unchanged, it is fair to anticipate a material decrease of cost. This reduction may not correspond with the decline of prices realised, but it will ensure the certainty that the dividends of 1857 will not be less than those of 1856.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON (CLIFF).—The highest sales have been a few shares at \$285—\$265 now bid, and \$275 asked. The yield for May was 141 tons, and for June 140 tons, giving for six months to July 1st, 823 tons, against 721 tons same time 1855. No investment in the country contains more certain elements of success.

MINES.—On the 19th inst. the market price was \$95. It receded to \$83, but the market closed on the 15th with none for sale under \$85. Some transactions at lower figures have been made recently, with seller's option to deliver the stock in 60 to 90 days. The product for May was 152, and for June (estimated) 150 tons, making for the half-year to July 1st, 938 tons, against 630 tons in the same time last year.

ROCKLAND.—This stock reached \$28 on the 25th June. It is now heavy at \$25. The accounts from the mine continue to be highly favourable. The yield for June was 20 tons.

FLINT STEEL RIVER.—An assessment of \$1 per share has been levied on stockholders of June 21.

ISLE ROYALE.—The market price recently reached \$10, and afterwards receded to \$16. It is now in demand at quotations. The product for seven months to June 1st was 164 tons. The mining expenses for the same time \$36,903 06. Add freight, smelting, commissions, &c., and there will be left not less than \$20,000 net profit for the least productive portion of the year.

TOLTEC.—An assessment of \$1 per share has been called for, payable August 18. The stamps have been running without interruption since June 16, and the mine will hereafter pay its current expenses from its production. The yield for June was about 12 tons.

COPPER FALLS.—Yield for June 12 tons. Transactions very limited, as holders as not disposed to sell at the present low bids for the stock.

DUFEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES.

FUTURE CHEAPNESS OF IRON.

The present make of iron in Great Britain amounts to about 3,000,000 of tons. But now that peace has been established the more advanced nations of the world will be devoting their energies to the development of their material civilisation, and will consequently require additional supplies of iron to carry out their railway systems, their gas and waterworks, their ship and house building; they will require iron likewise for their supply of engines, machines, tools, implements, and the various other ways in which it is employed. This commercial movement of the different countries of the world cannot take place without a constantly increasing supply of iron. It thus becomes an absolute necessity of expanding civilisation, and Great Britain is virtually the only country that is in a favourable position to satisfy these new demands. The make of iron, therefore, must progress in a corresponding ratio, and assume, year after year, greater and greater proportions. Taking the past history of the iron trade as a guide, these requirements, within the next coming period of twenty years, would certainly amount to 6,000,000 of tons, or to just double the present make, unless checked by the inability of the ironmasters to supply the demand at moderate prices. But this will never be the case. For, although the cost of making iron in South Staffordshire and Wales is scarcely covered at present by its relatively high price in the market, there are other localities in England so wonderfully favoured by nature, that iron can be made there with a profit at from 40s. to 50s. per ton.

This is an admitted fact with regard to North Yorkshire, where the plant and capital of the more enterprising ironmasters are in process of being gradually transferred, and there is no doubt whatever that in a few years this district will surpass all others in the importance of its make of iron, owing to the cheap and illimitable supply of excellent iron ore, furnished by the Cleveland seam of the lias and those of the oolite, but above all, by that other still more important seam, recently discovered in the dales of the eastern moorlands, lying on the top of the alum shale, being calcareous in the Hambleton Hills, near Thirsk, and magnetic even in Rosedale. From these natural advantages, and the vicinity of the great coal fields, the North Riding will be able to supply excellent iron, equal to the enormous demand of the future, and at the same time much cheaper than any other district in England; and, most fortunate for civilisation and the world, this is the case, as the cheapness of an article constitutes the most important element in favour of its general demand and employment.

Iron, in this respect, must soon follow the fate of cotton, silk, and other articles of universal consumption, and fall in price, causing a crisis, and immense displacement of the trade in its present position, of which a few far-seeing ironmasters are already preparing to take advantage, by timely migration to the North. In fact, whilst in Staffordshire the common prices of iron ore and limestone are 19s. and 6s. respectively, the same materials in the North Riding cost only 2s. 6d. and 1s., royalties and getting included. With the present high rate of wages, which is certain to continue, what ironmaster in other districts can stand against such overwhelming advantages?

THE IRON TRADE—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

The same slack demand exists now as for the last month; the orders from America, which we looked forward to receive in considerable quantities, are non-existent; it is impossible to account for this in any other way than that the manufacture of iron in the States has very much increased, and, also, the market extended in other countries. It would, indeed, be but a matter of surprise if the latter event had not happened, for, during the war, so many specifications were prohibited from exportation that a market was certain to be opened to supply that which to all appearance could not be sold by England for a long time. These markets once opened are sure—like all new concerns—to have their day; and it is impossible, when iron is at a high rate, to do more than share the orders of the world with them. It is well known that with 20s. per ton off existing prices, that Belgium and the United States cannot compete, to a great extent, with English iron. I confess I am greatly disappointed at the collapse in demand, for we all believed that after the war there would be plenty of orders. Some of your contemporaries write as though prices were sure to be reduced, and soon; but I am not of opinion that it will be yet that a lower rate may be quoted. It is only by undersellers, who have an inferior article to dispose of, and whose make is never worth so much by 20s. per ton as the best makers. Before wrought-iron can be reduced the wages must be lowered, I do not for a moment believe this can be done at present; the men must feel what it is to be short of work, to see the mills and forges put on half-time—to see the increase of pig-iron, furnaces blown out, and stocks of mine on the pit banks; then, and then only, will a reduction in their wages be submitted to. Without a suspension of labour there is no reduction in the make of pig-iron. Mine is more easily bought, and is rather increased in quality. Coal can be had in any quantities, and at less price than during the Midsummer

ster. The large pig-iron consumers are not in the market, having left largely in June, and the hot weather operates against the men getting up as much as they could do in winter. I do not believe that any reduction will be made in price at present; a more favourable return than the one issued by the Board of Trade June has not been made for a long time past; scarcely a single item in the adverse side, while hardware and cutlery has increased 88,588.; machinery, 19,129.; and metals, the enormous amount of 423,277.; so returns are for last month (June) against June, 1855. The total amount of increase in exportation, for the month, is nearly 2,500,000. tling.—IRONMASTER: *Worcester Journal*, this day.

THE IRON TRADE.—The following is a weekly report, to 29th of July, warded to us from Glasgow by Mr. Thomas Edington, showing the principal contracts for rails, castings, and machinery, known by him to be the Iron Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:—

CONTRACTS TAKEN IN GLASGOW.

100 tons railway chairs, for Bombay.
100 tons tank-plates, for Bombay.
100 tons merchant cannon, for Singapore.
100 tons pipes, for Trieste.
100 tons railway chairs and spikes, for Pernambuco.
100 tons iron castings, for Quebec and Montreal, &c.
100 tons contractors' rails, for London.
1,000 tons rails, for France.
100 tons railway chairs, for the East Indies.
400 tons water-pipes, for Torquay, Devon.
8 tons wrought-iron and castings, for the Caledonian Railway.
cast-iron gas holder tank and a gas holder, for Tunbridge Wells.

NEW CONTRACTS.

100 tons rails, for London.
100 tons railway chairs, for the East Indies.
400 tons water-pipes, for Torquay, Devon.
8 tons wrought-iron and castings, for the Caledonian Railway.
cast-iron gas holder tank and a gas holder, for Tunbridge Wells.

NEW ORDERS IN THE IRON MARKET FOR RAILS, CASTINGS, AND HAND MACHINERY.—New orders in the iron market for last week will consume about 42,000 tons of iron, principally for rails, exclusive of numerous private orders. Contracts were made in Glasgow very lately for castings to be shipped to Bombay, Singapore, Trieste, &c., Montreal, London, and Liverpool, which will take up about 5000 tons of pig-iron at the very least.

The Glasgow ironfounders (at least the principal ones) have been very busy all current turning out large quantities of castings for Sydney, Calcutta, Bombay, &c., Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Nova Scotia, London, Liverpool, &c. The iron-ore trade of Glasgow is, therefore, kept up entirely by orders for export to all parts of the globe.

The Royal Assent was given on July 21 to the following seventeen railway bills:—Glastonbury and Burton; Castle Douglas and Dumfries; Severn Valley; Isle of Wight Steam Bridge; Metropolitan; Inverness and Aberdeen Junction; Stirling; Dunfermline; Dunblane, Dunoon, and Callander; Wimbledon and Croydon; Epsom Haven; Mid-Kent Direct; London and South-Western; East Indian; Ely Harbour and Railway; London and North-Western; Londonderry and Enniscorthy; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton.

MANUFACTURE OF BAR-IRON.—Mr. W. Clay, of Liverpool, has patented an improvement in manufacturing bar-iron; the invention relates to the employment of rolling pressure for the conversion of bar-iron of various sectional figures, as, for example, plain, straight, square bars, or bars angle iron, or T or channel grooved or trough iron, into taper bars, or which, in their cross section, gradually diminish or increase from point of their length to another, the object being to impart to bars of so made different strengths or powers of resistance at different points, thereby to adapt rolled metal to various uses, where greater strength or rigidity is required at one point than at another. This invention also relates to the adaptation of rolling pressure to the formation of bars, with such as well as gradual irregularities of depth or thickness, by which, as it is proposed to form projections, protuberances, or indentations or in the bars at different points, according to the particular purposes which the iron may be required. Instead of allowing the top roll to gradually in its bearings, and thus afford increasing space between the rolling surfaces (as in his patent of Dec. 16, 1848), Mr. Clay adjusts the rolls to the work they have to perform, and keep them to that position until the operation is completed, his object being to produce a class work the irregularity in the section of which is too great to permit of being manufactured with facility by the rising roll process. For forming a taper on the extremity of bars suitable for railway "points," he rolls the bars to a distance apart that will correspond with the greatest width which the formed bar is required to measure, say, for example, one inch; and assuming also, for example, that the extremity of the bar is to be tapered down to, say, one inch in depth, he provides a plate of iron or steel of a taper form, and of a thickness corresponding exactly with the diminution of thickness required in the end of the bar under rotation. This plate he takes, in its cold state, and places over the end of the bar of red hot metal, and then passes the two between the rolls. The taper plate acting as a filling piece, or as an eccentric projection on the rolls would act, enables the rolls to put a severer pressure on the bar at the part overlaid by the plate, and thus by simple rolling in an ordinary rolling mill, a tapered bar may be produced. The application of this principle of rolling may be further extended by giving to the surface of the overlying plate, such projections or indentations (whether dual or sudden) as circumstances may require, such projections or indentations corresponding to, or rather forming a counterpart of, the figure which the contact surface of the bar is required to be reduced. A plate so formed, being placed over a heated bar of metal, and submitted with the pressure of a pair of rolls, will leave the counterpart impression its face upon the heated bar of metal. In like manner, when projections or indentations are required on the opposite sides of the bar, as will be the case when rolling the spokes for railway wheels, Mr. Clay proposes to enclose the metal to be rolled (the same having been previously heated) between two suitably shaped pressure plates, and then to submit the same to the rolling pressure. In this way it will be obvious that he reduce to unequal thicknesses not merely flat bars or plates of iron, but angle iron and metal bars, having a concave or convex surface. A patentee claims the imparting a rolling pressure to bar-iron, in the manner and for the purpose above set forth.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—WELLS and SIEOT, Essex-street, Strand: Pistons for steam and other motive-power engines; &c. Pumps in general, and also applicable to stuffing boxes, &c.—W. B. ADAMS, Adelphi: Railway wheels, axles, and axle boxes; &c. for improvements in permanent way of railways.—A. KRAFF, Essen: Permanent way of railways.—G. J. DARLINGTON, Cannon-street, City: Production of sine or spelter.—H. ADDOGE, York: Casting iron and other metal.—F. W. RUSSELL, Aldgate: Coupling railway carriages.—P. PRINCE, Derby: Moulds for casting railway chairs and other articles.—T. CHARLTON, W. TURNBULL, Brentwood: Steam generators.—General MESSIER, Paris: Self-acting motive power, produced by weight, elasticity, compressed water, or any gas whatever.—B. F. ORTER, Rue de l'Equinot, Paris: New metallic composition applicable to the coating of surfaces, and to the moulding and casting of various objects.—W. WILLIAMS, Dale, Pembroke: Cutting and dressing stone by machinery.—E. LEIGH, Manchester: Generating steam and applying it for a purpose of obtaining motive-power.—J. KNOWLEDEN, Southwark: Apparatus for preventing steam-boiler explosions.—A. P. GURIT, Kennington: Manufacture of iron and steel.—T. DUNCAN, Liverpool: A combined and compound engine for applying motive-power, and for measuring fluids.—G. HOPPER, Durham: Railway pins, spikes, &c.—W. S. CLARK, Charing-cross: Machinery or apparatus for digging, pressing, and moulding peat.—J. L. CROCKETT, Essex: Manufacture of sulphuric acid.—A. JUMP, Chester: Manufacture of salt. Also, apparatus for supplying with fuel furnaces of steam-boilers and other furnaces, and in the method of cleaning the bars thereof.—R. RICHARDSON, Westminster, and J. E. BILLUPS, South Wales: Permanent way of railways.—S. STATHAM, Islington, E. O. W. WHITEHOUSE, Bright: Arrangements for or working of electric telegraphs.—S. COLMAN, Norwich: Steam-boilers, and increasing the safety of steam-boilers.—JON BRAYSHAY, Bolton: Moors: Boilers for generating steam.—P. C. PAUVY, France: Railway breaks.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.—Mr. J. J. Fontaine, of Paris, by a new process, converts cast-iron into steel in the following manner:—The cast-iron is heated in a pot or crucible, and a current of heated air, either alone or mixed with chlorine hydrochloric acid gas, is passed over the surface of the cast-iron, to which is then added a mixture of cast-iron, scale, peroxide of manganese, and chloride of potassium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, or barium, or hypochlorite of potash, soda, lime, magnesia, strontia, or baryta. When the cast-iron is converted is more than ordinarily pure, the first part of the process may be omitted. The cast-iron is then simply heated, and mixed with the above-named substances. The complete conversion of cast-iron thus purified into steel is effected in the ordinary manner. Or in place of melting the cast-iron in pots, as above described, a puddling-furnace is employed, a current of hot air, either alone or mixed with the before-mentioned gases, is passed over the surface of the melted iron. The one or other of the before-mentioned fusions is added, and hot air is again blown in, and the metal is collected into a mass, which is then hammered or rolled, and the conversion of cast-iron into steel effected.

SAFETY DOORS FOR MINES.—Mr. Ebenezer Rogers, of Abercarn, has patented an invention, which consists—first, in connecting a pair of safety doors, each opening outwards from the space included between them, by a cord or chain, rope, metal, or other suitable material, attached by its extremities to the upper part of each door, at a convenient distance from the hinge, and of such a length as to fully extend when one door is shut and the other is wide open; and, secondly, hanging upon or attaching to some part of the said cord or chain a weight or ring, sufficient to close either door, when, being open, it is left free. In applying this invention, he uses guide-pulleys, a convenient place to keep the cord or chain, of the way, and to diminish friction. Instead of a flexible cord or chain, jointed or levers, or rods, levers, and cranks, combined with a cord, wire, or chain, may be used, with or without a weight or spring, as in common bell-hanging, or other-

wise, in a variety of forms. The inventor claims as his invention—first, the connection of a pair of safety doors, by means of a cord or chain, or of rods, wire, or levers, as above described; and, secondly, the use of a weight or spring to close such doors. [We should be glad if Mr. Rogers would forward us a more particular description of his invention, showing its application and manner of action, as it appears well deserving attention, and we think likely to prove highly beneficial.]

MINING STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—No. II.

BY ROBERT HUNT, ESQ., F.G.S.

LEAD AND SILVER.

The total quantity of lead ore raised from the mines of the United Kingdom during 1855 was 92,330 tons. This yielded, of Lead, 73,091 tons; from which there was separated, of Silver, according to returns, 516,906 ounces.

The prices given for lead ores at the Holywell sales were as follows:—The lowest price—with one exception of 5/-, for poor ore—was 10/- per ton; the highest price, 18/- 12s. 6d. per ton; the mean average of all the purchases being 14/- 4s. 6d. per ton. This gives, as the total value of the lead ore sold, 1,311,972.

The prices of lead in the London metal market were—Lowest price of English pig-lead, 21/- 10s.; highest price of English pig-lead, 26/- 10s.; mean average of the year's pig-lead, 23/- 3s. This makes the total value of the pig-lead produced in 1855, at the market price, as 1,692,055.

The value of the silver, at 5s. the ounce, was 140,476.

FOREIGN SILVER ORE.—During the year 1855, there has been imported and sold at Liverpool and Swansea, silver ore, 7222 tons; containing silver, 2,112,246 ozs.

SUMMARY OF LEAD AND SILVER PRODUCE.

	Lead ore.	Lead.	Silver.
ENGLAND—Cornwall	Tons 8,962 19	Tons 5,882 8	...Ozs. 211,348
Devonshire	4,035 18	2,292 10	89,908
Shropshire	3,310 16	2,420 0	—
Derbyshire	8,527 0	5,795 18	—
Yorkshire	9,378 8	6,369 6	273
Westmoreland	319 18	241 17	140
Cumberland	9,627 13	6,929 17	62,579
Durham & Northumberland	22,107 18	16,369 19	75,435
WALES—Glamorganshire	12 0	9 0	36
Carmarthenshire	1,137 0	763 0	868
Brecknockshire	24 0	20 0	—
Cardiganshire	7,043 3	5,014 8	28,079
Radnorshire	24 3	16 0	—
Montgomeryshire	1,057 13	847 0	1,299
Merionethshire	48 0	38 0	266
Denbighshire	2,401 0	1,929 0	1,180
Flintshire	6,273 5	4,926 13	25,823
Carnarvonshire	155 17	111 0	—
SCOTLAND	1,567 0	1,159 12	4,917
IRELAND	2,405 15	1,732 0	7,232
Isle of Man	5,573 5	2,725 0	51,597
Sundries	208 5	156 0	606
Total	92,330 16	73,091 5	516,906

LEAD IMPORTED into the United Kingdom in the year ending Dec. 31, 1855, and the two previous years:—1855. 1854. 1853.

Lead, pig and sheet Tons 7,321 Tons 11,558 Tons 17,564

The principal imports in 1855 were—

From—	Pig and Sheet.	Ore.
Spain—Towns	Tons 6,996	Tons 113
Gibraltar	22	—
Victoria	13	—
British West Indies	12	—
Channel Islands	10	—
France	—	371
Holland	—	42
West Australia	—	25
United States	—	24
Norway	—	15

The imports from Spain in the two previous years were—

1855. 1854. 1853.

Pig and sheet-lead Tons 14,979 Tons 11,337

LEAD EXPORTED from the United Kingdom in the year ending Dec. 31, 1855, and the two previous years:—1855. 1854. 1853.

PRODUCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1855. 1854. 1853.

Quantities Tons 22,353 Tons 19,605 Tons 16,242

Declared value £312,426 £266,967 £372,940

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.

Lead, pig and sheet Tons 98 Tons 199 Tons 1,439

The principal exports of British lead in 1853, 1854, and 1855, were—

1855.	1854.	1853.
United States	Tons 9246	80
France	4,359	3
Russia	—	10
British East Indies	847	103
Australia	1,678	397
British North America	417	423
Brazil	694	333
West Indies and Brit. Guiana	192	47
China and Hong Kong	1993	—
Holland	159	—
Hanseatic Towns	17	—
Denmark	13	17
South Africa	78	7
Mauritius	149	—
Sweden	202	—
Norway	174	7

Pig, &c. Shot. Pig, &c. Shot. Pig, &c. Shot.

5558 6 3794 34

10 7 2818 11

803 125 802 67

289 449 919 340

442 419 278 261

729 343 302 261

1920 668 206 2

597 2 206 2

974 39 285 —

323 30 127 35

117 29 156 21

4 155 53 12

68 30 49 17

10 30 40 17

19 20 20 17

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LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the **NEXT HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY MEETING** of the London and North-Western Railway Company will be **HELD** at the Euston Station, London, on Friday, the 15th day of August, 1856, at **Twelve o'clock** at noon precisely, for the transaction of the general business of the company; and at such meeting a resolution will be submitted for the **Consolidation** into Stock of as many of the London and Birmingham £20 Shares, and the Manchester and Birmingham £10 shares, as have been fully paid up.

CHANDOS, Chairman.
ROBT. BENSON, Deputy-Chairman.
H. BOOTH,
C. E. STEWART, Secretaries.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1856, Euston Station.

NORTH OF EUROPE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LONDON.—Notice is hereby given, that the **HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING** of proprietors in this company will be **HELD** at the offices of the company, 84, King William-street, City, on Thursday, the 14th August next, at **One o'clock** precisely, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Board of Directors, and also for transacting the ordinary business of the company.

And notice is hereby further given, that, at the same meeting, a resolution will be proposed for adoption, authorising the registration of the company as a company with limited liability, under the Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, entitled "An Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint-Stock Companies, and other associations."

By order, **W. JOHN HERVEY, Sec.**

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares, of £1 each.

OFFICES, 1, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.—The statement of the Directors of this company to the shareholders and the public (already advertised at length in the newspapers), containing a full account of its past proceedings and present position, and a calculation of the profits, may be had on application, personally or by letter, to Mr. W. S. TROTTER, the secretary, at the above address.

IRONWORKS IN CUMBERLAND TO BE DISPOSED OF.—**TO BE SOLD, OR LET, THE FREEHOLD FORGE AND ROLLING MILL, called the DERWENT IRONWORKS, on the South Pier of Workington Harbour, and within a few yards of the Stations of the Whitehaven Junction, and Cockermouth and Workington Railways, from which, and by steamers from the Ports of Whitehaven, Workington, and Maryport, daily communication may be had with all parts of the kingdom.**

These valuable premises contain a complete **SET OF ROLLS** for **PUDDLED AND FINISHED IRON, SHINGLERS, HAMMERS, SHEARS, &c.**, worked by a powerful steam-engine, and are capable of producing from 50 to 70 tons of bar-iron weekly.

Coals of a superior quality are raised in the immediate neighbourhood, and can be laid down in the works at a moderate price.

Messrs. Smith and Co., from Northampton, have recently put into blast the furnace at the Seaton Ironworks, about a mile distant, where they smelt the hematite ore of the district, from which works there is a railway to the harbour, and from which pig-iron of a superior quality may be had.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. WILLIAM BIRD and Co., iron merchants, London, Glasgow, or Newcastle; Messrs. EWAN and AULD, accountants, Glasgow; or to **PETER CAMERON**, Whitehaven.

WATER-WHEEL, &c.—FOR SALE IN CUMBERLAND.—Now laying convenient for rail or water transit, a magnificent **WATER-WHEEL**, constructed by Scott, the eminent wheelwright, Keswick, for the Carrack Mines. Its graceful movement alone was tested; it was never used. It is 42 ft. diameter (not 40 ft., as previously advertised); 3 ft. breast; has a segment wheel 18 ft. diameter, 7 in. broad, 2½ in. pitch; also, a pinion wheel 5 ft. diameter, 7 in. broad, 2½ in. pitch; east metal axle, 7 ft. 4 in. length; weight 19½ cwt.; movements brass; the arms and buckets American pine; shroudings cast metal; its arms are strengthened by iron rods; its bolts and screws are most complete. It will be sold a bargain. **THOS. WILSON**, the present owner, will treat for the same. Address, Calbeck, Cumbria, Cumberland. —Calbeck, July 31, 1856.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—The OFFICES for PROCURING PATENTS are REMOVED to No. 32, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, where all information (British and foreign) may be obtained gratis.—**A. V. and Co.**, patent agents and negotiators.

MACHINERY IN MOTION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Thursday last, on entering the Machinery Court, the first object that met our view was Gwynne and Co.'s centrifugal pump, which, on several occasions, has been noticed in the *Mining Journal*. Since that period, various important alterations and improvements have taken place. The pump is worked by a pendulum engine of 16-horse power, belonging to Messrs. Shepton, of Manchester, which performs the same duty to the one patented by Mr. Appold, thereby enabling the spectator to contrast the working of the two. The height of water raised by Appold's pump is about 9½ ft.; and that of Gwynne and Co. 4 ft. higher. At the time of our visit the pressure was 30 lbs. to the inch, and the efficacy of Messrs. Gwynne's pump was fully proved; it threw out a greater volume of water, without any waste, and when the steam was lowered, still, although with a decreased body of water, kept up a continuous action; whereas, in the other, it became irregular, and apparently unmanageable. At the same time, almost instantaneously, in Messrs. Gwynne's pump, when the steam was on, the full force of water came, and the quantity of 2000 gallons per minute was thrown. Proceeding thence, we come to the elaborately executed model engines of the steamship *Saints*, manufactured by Messrs. Tod and M'Gregor, Glasgow. These are worked by Messrs. Dodge and Bacon's driving band. The working machinery for cotton spinning, manufactured by Messrs. Walker and Hackling, Bury, is deserving of notice, and occupies a great deal of space. Those who never witnessed the preparation of cotton may learn an instructive lesson by observing the labour required to bring the raw material into the manufactured article. Mr. Wm. Wood, of Monkshill, near Pontefract, exhibits a Brussels and velvet-pile carpet power-loom, very ingenious in construction, for which he was awarded the first-class medal at the Grand Exposition of Paris. The working machinery of Messrs. Abel Morrel, needle manufacturers of Studley, Warwickshire, showing the various stages of the manufacture of that indispensable and useful article, must be regarded with interest. Nor must we omit to notice Mr. R. A. Broome's patent automaton weighing and packing machine; Messrs. Dakin's coffee roaster; the machinery for making red-wire, of Messrs. Johnson Brothers, Dale-street, Manchester; and De Mornay's patent sugar-cane mill. Among the latest inventions which promise to be of utility, is Messrs. Chapman's (of Glasgow) duplex pressure fan; this is worked by a 6-horse power engine, and gives 3500 revolutions in a minute. Messrs. Condie's (of Glasgow) steam-hammer was not at work. A portion of the steam is supplied by Mr. Goodfellow, of Hyde, whose courteous attention we have to acknowledge.

BOYDELL'S ENDLESS RAILWAY.—The capabilities of Boydell's traction engine underwent a second official trial on Wednesday for the satisfaction of Government, in the presence of some of the members of the Select Committee of Woolwich Arsenal; Mr. Meech and a number of scientific persons were likewise present. The first day's experiments consisted, first, in hauling a heavy gun (the weight of which, together with the steam apparatus, amounted to 18 tons 10 cwt.) from the Royal Arsenal, through that portion of the town leading to Plumstead-heath, ascending the acclivity of Burrough-hill, and returning by the steep incline to Nightingale-vale; secondly, in a succession of trials, within the enclosure of the Arsenal grounds, in trailing a heavy gun through some of the soft and marshy spots of the locality. The second day's proofs were somewhat similar to the first, but on a more extended scale, and terminated in testing the superiority of the engine over that of a team of 12 artillery horses in dragging a heavy weight.—*Times*.

MISFORTUNES OF AN INVENTOR.—Mr. John Jones, of Westfield-terrace, Sheffield, committed suicide on Tuesday: the deceased had taken out a considerable number of patents for various inventions, some of which had been partially successful, but others had failed. The last patent, taken out in 1855, was for "improvement in obtaining motive-power;" to prevent the invention for which this had been taken out, Mr. Jones had been studying for 30 years, and had been extremely sanguine of succeeding, and of not only realising a large fortune thereby, but of acquiring great celebrity. He frequently stated that the idea had never been absent from his mind for the number of years named, and he had consulted several engineers, who were of opinion that the invention was practical, and a very important one: since he took out the patent, however, Mr. Jones had consulted other engineers, who were of a contrary opinion. In consequence of this, and of a want of funds, he had taken no steps to carry out the invention. He was a man of lively and excitable temperament, but for some months past had been in a very desponding state of mind, and had appeared desirous of shunning all allusion to his patente. On Tuesday he was found suspended by the neck from a beam in an outhouse, and was quite dead. His family attribute his despondency and consequent suicide to the failure of his last patent, and to over study; and the jury recorded a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide, while labouring under temporary insanity.

Four men were killed by a wire-rope breaking at Mr. Wm. Hulton's Firs Colliery, Bolton. As they were descending the shaft, the rope broke when they were about half way down, precipitating them to the bottom, a distance of about 45 yards, and killing them on the spot.

BLASTING COMPOUND.—Mr. Wm. Silver, of Wapwollen (U.S.), has patented an explosive compound, consisting of rags or paper, saturated and coated with a mixture of gunpowder, chlorate of potash, and powdered calcined cork. The chlorate of potash supplies a large quantity of oxygen to combine with the carbon that is liberated when explosion takes place, and the peculiar structure that is obtained by employing rags or paper, causes all parts of a charge to be ignited instantaneously. The compound is used in a cartridge. It is stated that one pound of it, at a price of one-half the same weight of gunpowder, possesses an amount of explosive force equal to three pounds of gunpowder. It is thus very cheap. A great advantage is also obtained by its explosion with very little smoke.—*Scientific American*.

MADAME TURNAUD'S EXHIBITION.—The portrait model of William Palmer continues to attract the attention of the visitors, partly, no doubt, in consequence of the trial of Dove for a similar offence. Many objects of interest are in a

SURVEYOR, &c.—**A YOUNG MAN**, of good family and education, who has served 17 years as a SURVEYOR, and superintending the construction of railways, has had several years' experience in developing coal mines and the general working, and latterly, for upwards of two years, has been actively employed in opening a slate quarry and fixing requisite machinery for working the same, is anxious to meet with a **SIMILAR ENGAGEMENT**. Unexceptionable references can be given.—Address, "A. L.", Post-office, Wadebridge, Cornwall.

IMPORTANT TO PROPRIETORS OF THE VIRGINIAN AURIFEROUS AND ARGENTIFEROUS QUARTZ MINES.—The ADVERTISER is prepared to enter into arrangements for RECEIVING SUPPLIES of 20 to 30 tons per week of the ARGENTIFEROUS PORTION of the above-mentioned, or any **SIMILAR ORES** containing silver muriate, with a view to reduction here. Liberal terms will be offered. Preference given to the muriate from the Chancerville Mine.—Address, P. A. GODEFROY, operative chemist, 3, King's Head Cottages, New North-road.

OLD AND SILVER EXTRACTION.—**THE ADVERTISER**, who has had 15 years' experience in lead and zinc smelting, and in the extraction of gold and silver from their ores, both by amalgamation and reduction process, and who is a competent assayer, wishes for an **ENGAGEMENT** in this country or abroad. Satisfactory references can be given.—Address, "M. R.", care of Dr. T. Richardson, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

£6000.—TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, on **AMPLE SECURITY**, by a large manufacturing firm, the above sum. The party advancing the above, may have an appointment of £250 per annum, or the option (if preferred) of becoming a partner.—Address, by letter only, to Messrs. BOUNDLON and GUNNING, solicitors, Austinfied, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—**THE ADVERTISER**, having the opportunity of profitably employing from £2000 to £5000, requires **ONE OR MORE PARTIES** to JOIN in a **NEW MANUFACTURE**, yielding above £150 per cent. profit, on orders available to the extent of £20,000 per annum, secured by the exclusive monopoly of Letters Patent.—Apply, Messrs. TAYLOR and Co., 28, Cornhill, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE GELL-Y-ARL MINE.—A valuable OPPORTUNITY for the INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL is now offered to the public. A shaft has been sunk 11 fms., and a level driven 5 fms. 20 tons of ore have been raised, and a splendid lode is now to be seen in the shaft and level. The property has been worked by a private party, and must be sold in consequence of the death of one of them.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN KESSELL, Langar, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, £1000—PARTNERSHIP OR OTHERWISE.—A GENTLEMAN, who has a LEASE of a very valuable **BAYTES AND LEAD ORE MINE** in North Wales, near to railway and smelting works, and on which £1200 has been lately expended, is in WANT of a PARTNER with £1000, further to prosecute the works. There is now laid open and dry about 1500 tons (estimated) of barytes, with lead ore mixed through it, ready to get to surface. The annual return for this investment, from barytes alone, will give 50 to 60 per cent. profit. The set is over a large extent of fine mineral ground, and presents an opportunity seldom met with.—Every information will be given to applications addressed "G. M.", *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS AND ASSAYERS.—The ADVERTISER, who has studied under one of the most celebrated chemists, and is an assayer of the Paris Mint, wishes for a SITUATION as ANALYTICAL CHEMIST or ASSAYER.—Address, "E. N.", 23, Upper Eaton-st, Piccadilly.

TO MINE ADVENTURERS.—WANTED, by a **MINE AGENT**, of 18 years' experience at Morro Velho Mines, Brazil, a SITUATION, during which time he has been accustomed to the engineering department of mining in all its branches. Satisfactory references and testimonials can be produced by **W. W. GOOKIN**, St. Agnes, Cornwall.—July 23, 1856.

TO COAL AND IRONSTONE MASTERS AND VIEWERS.—An ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, who has been accustomed to the SURVEYING and PLANNING of COAL and IRONSTONE MINES, &c., is OPEN to a **SIMILAR ENGAGEMENT**. Can be highly recommended, and would not object to make himself useful in an office.—Address, "Mining Engineer," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF.—A SMALL COLLIERY PLANT, consisting of an high-pressure horizontal engine, cylinder 13 in. diameter, 2 ft. stroke; fly-wheel 5 ft. diameter; boiler 21 ft. long by 4 ft. diameter; driving-wheel 5 ft. and 5 ft. diameter; single pumping crank, 6½ sq. ft.; L-leg; 36 yards 8 in. pump trees; 7 in. working-barrel and spears; head gear; jack head pump, &c. The engine and boiler will be sold separately, if required. The above are all quite new, and admirably suited for a small winning.—**By Bill HANSON**, High Town, near Leeds.

TO IRONMASTERS AND COAL MASTERS.—TO BE LET.—FOR a term of years, ALL those extensive and productive MINES OF COAL and IRONSTONE in North Staffordshire, known as the MADELEY MINES, situated near to the London and North-Western Railway, to which there is a branch line from the works.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. E. H. MARTIN, land agent, Hanwell Cottage, Nantwich.

CALVERT'S PATENT PURIFIED COKE AND IRON COMPANY.—Any parties desiring information as to Mr. F. CRACE-CALVERT'S PROCESS for REMOVING SULPHUR FROM COAL AND COKE, may obtain it by applying to the secretary of the company, Mr. R. Longbow, jun., No. 63, King-street, Manchester.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINE FOR SALE.—On Sims's Patent Combined principle, 21 in. and 40 in. cylinders, 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, with 8 tons boiler, &c., in good condition, lying near Hayle, Cornwall.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS FIELD, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A **HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE**, of not less than 20 in. cylinder, 3½ ft. stroke, with or without winding apparatus and boilers.—Apply, with particulars and lowest price, to "Box No. 47," Swans.

M. WILLIAM NAISH, of NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, INSPECTOR OF RAILS, begs most respectfully to acquaint merchants, brokers, engineers, and others connected with the British iron trade, that he still CONTINUES TO EXECUTE ORDERS OF INSPECTION throughout the various districts of South Wales and adjacent ironworks; and confidently refers to the satisfaction which his supervision has given during the last thirteen years, to exporters of rails to the United States and the Canadas, as well as to Continental Europe, as a proof of the fidelity, carelessness, and promptitude of his inspections.

—**Newport, Monmouthshire, August, 1856.**

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors have made a **CALL OF ONE POUND** per share on the shares in this company, and that same is to be paid to Messrs. Barley, Bevan, and Co., for account of the directors, on the 25th day of August next, or at latest within three months from that date, subject in that case to a payment of interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, from and after the 25th of August.

The bankers' receipt, with certificate of shares, is to be brought to the company's office one clear day to have the payment endorsed thereon.

—**17, Gracechurch-street, July 25, 1856.**

PORT ROYAL AND ST. ANDREW'S COPPER MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—Notice is hereby given, that an **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Friday, the 15th day of August inst., at Half-past Two o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders, held on the 15th day of July last, for the dissolution of the company.

By order, J. H. KOCH, Sec.

7, Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill, London, Aug. 2, 1856.

WILDBERG GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company, in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes, will TAKE PLACE at the Hotel Diest, Cologne, on Friday, the 29th day of August inst., at Twelve o'clock noon precisely.

By Article 19 of the Statutes, shareholders desirous of attending such meeting, either personally or by proxy, are required to deposit the certificates of their shares at the office of the company, No. 2, Rue de la Cloche, in Cologne, or at the office of the London Agency, 1, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, at least 14 days previous to the meeting; in exchange for such certificates of shares, a receipt will be given, which will serve as a card of admission to the meeting.

PRELIMINARY MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, the 12th day of August inst., at Two o'clock precisely, when the Council of Administration will submit to the shareholders their annual report and statement of accounts, together with surveys recently made of the mines by Prof. Ansted, F.R.S., and Mr. William Remfry, superintendent of the Eshweiler Company's Mines at Stolberg.

Admission to the latter meeting will be obtained by the production of certificates of shares.

By order of the Council,

FRANK. CHS. WM. BRANDT, Sec.

August 1, 1856.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the Worthинг Mining Company will be HELD at 26, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, London, on Monday, the 11th day of August inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

By order of the Board,

HENRY FEET, Sec.

26, Graham-street, London, July 26, 1856.

C. GRAINGER, Sec.

26, Graham-street, London, July 26, 1856.

C. GRAINGER, Sec.

26, Graham-street, London, July 26, 1856.

C. GRAINGER, Sec.

26, Graham-street, London, July 26, 1856.

C. GRAINGER, Sec.

VERY IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS, MINERS, AND OTHERS.

M. WHEATLEY KIRK begs to inform the public that **Messrs. Dunn, Hattersley, and Co.**, the eminent engineers, having concluded arrangements for the manufacture on a large scale of every description of Engineering, Railway and Contractors' Plant, Tools, &c., on the most approved principles, have favoured him with instructions to **SELL, BY AUCTION**, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of August, 1856, on the premises of their works, known as the **WINDSOR BRIDGE IRONWORKS**, Pendleton, Manchester, the WHOLE of their exceedingly valuable **SURPLUS STOCK OF MATERIALS, TOOLS, UTENSILS, STEAM-ENGINES** (of various descriptions, for mining, manufacturing, contractors' purposes), Cranes, Turn-Tables, Saw Mills, Machinery, Presses, Hydraulic Presses for Forcing on Railway Wheels, Locomotive and Contractors' Waggon Wheels and Axles, Smiths' Forges, Boilers, &c.

Catalogues may be had at the works, as above; or at the offices of the auctioneer, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester, or 4, Kirkgate, Leeds.

Sale to commence each day at Eleven o'clock in the morning.

ON SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, an excellent **PORTABLE HIGH-PRESSURE DOUBLE CYLINDER ENGINE AND BOILER**, the engine fixed on top of boiler; cylinder 6½ in. diameter, stroke 12 in., all complete.—Apply to **WHEATLEY KIRK**, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

9/

MINING SCHOOL AT TRURO.—PUPIL TEACHERS.

The Lords of the Privy Council for Trade, &c., having offered inducements to the Governors of the Mining School to undertake the preparation of a Class of Young Men who may qualify themselves for giving instruction in mining districts, in those branches of education which have a special reference to mining, in addition to the ordinary instruction given in schools, they are prepared to carry out this important arrangement.

The Governors will, therefore, RECEIVE into TRAINING at the OPENING of the NEXT TERM, —viz., Wednesday, the 1st October next, —YOUNG MEN, especially the sons of PUPIL TEACHERS who have passed their apprenticeship, who will be placed on the footing of Queen's Scholars in a Normal School, and who will at the close of their studies, if they pass the required examination, and take charge of schools under Government inspection, be entitled to the allowance from the Department of Science and Art, in addition to the ordinary allowances they may obtain as certificated masters of the Privy Council.

Candidates desirous of entering this class must be at least 18 years of age, must have received some knowledge of the art of teaching, be enabled to pass an initiatory examination in the elementary branches of arithmetic and the mathematics, will be directed to remain two years in the school, and will be preferred if they have some knowledge of plan drawing.

At the close of each of the two years' studies the pupil will be examined as to their proficiency by the Professors of the Government School of Mines in London, or by persons deputed by them. Each pupil who shall pass a satisfactory examination will be entitled to receive at the close of the first year £30.

At the close of the second year, Certificates will be awarded to the pupils, according to their proficiency, of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Class. The Certificate of the 1st Class will entitle the party receiving it to £40; of the 2d Class to £30; and of the 3d Class to £25.

The pupil who obtains the highest standing will also be eligible to compete for the School Scholarship, entitling the successful candidate to £50, to enable him to receive two years' instruction in the Government School of Mines in Jermyn-street, London.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of these advantages are requested to send their names and addresses to the secretary, on or before the 24th of September next, and to attend at the Royal Institution at Truro, at Noon on the 27th, for the requisite examination. —Further particulars may be obtained on application to

W. H. BOND, Hon. Sec.

MINING SCHOOL AT TRURO.—The BUSINESS of this SCHOOL will RE-COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October next, and instruction will be given in the following branches, viz.:

PRACTICAL MINING, including Dilling, Surveying, Geometrical, Mechanical,

and Plan Drawing, and General Mining Operations.

CHEMISTRY, in its various branches, more especially as it is applied to Mining and

MATHEMATICS, as applied to Engineering generally.

Practical Mining and Mathematics

£3 per term.

Chemistry

4 per term.

The pupils entered for the whole course will be instructed in Drawing by the Teacher

of the School of Design.

A small charge will be made for laboratory expenses.

A Public Examination will be held at the end of each Session, when Certificates of proficiency will be conferred; and an Exhibition of £50 will be awarded to the best

qualified pupil who may have completed the course of instruction, to enable him to proceed to the Government School of Mines in Jermyn-street, London, where he will receive a further two years' gratuitous instruction.

Governors subscribing £25 and upwards are entitled to send a pupil for each £25

subscribed, at one-half the charge for fees payable by other pupils. —Further particulars may be obtained on application to

W. H. BOND, Hon. Sec.

Turn, July 24, 1856.

Rooms, board and lodgings may be procured on application to the secretary, the charge for which will be in proportion to the accommodation required—from £4 per

night upwards, during the time the Sessions last.

LEAD MINES.—TO BE SOLD, the LEAD MINES of MAUBACH,

L situated on the River Rur, three miles from Düren, Rhenish Prussia (principal station between Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne), the sandstone of which is equal in richness and quality to the lead of the celebrated lead mines of Commerce, but a few miles distant from them. The old hills (Halden) produce stones to contain 68 per cent. white lead, and the immense fields of sandstone are but 30 to 40 ft. below the surface of the mountains, and very easily to be produced. The license comprises 100 acres in extent of surface, may still be increased, and contains besides lead great quantities of copper and ironstone.

The proprietors either wish to sell, or to units with capitalists into co-partnership.

Should an examination be desired, and the examining engineers not find confirmed

what is said above, they (the proprietors) engage themselves to pay their expense.—

Apply to Mr. CHARLES MARTIN, royal notary, at Cologne.

ED. MARTIN, royal notary, at Cologne

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
3120 Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack*.	27. 11s. 10d.	214 1/2	13 1/2 14	214 14 0	20 0 6—June 2, 1855.	
1624 Balleswidden (tin), St. Just.	11 1/2	4 1/2	12 5 0	0 0 5	0—Jan. 1, 1854.	
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock.	21. 6s. 3d.	7	7 7 1/2	8 8 6	0 3—June 2, 1855.	
240 Boscawen (tin), St. Just.	20 1/2	90	6 0 0	3 0 0	—May 30, 1855.	
200 Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just*.	91 1/2	190	371 5 0	5 0 0	—June 17, 1855.	
100 Brightside and Frogatt Grove, Derbyshire.	50	69	67 67 1/2	3 0 0	0 0—Apr. 30, 1855.	
100 Brynford Hall (lead), Flint.	20	125	18 0 0	5 0	0—July 21, 1855.	
1000 Bryntyll, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.	7	4 1/2	0 5 0	0 0 5	0—July 1, 1855.	
1000 Cara Bres (copper, tin), Illogan.	15	80	231 10 0	2 0	0—Dec. 15, 1855.	
2045 Carnorth (tin), St. Just.	4 1/2	6 1/2	0 15 0	0 0 3	0—June 16, 1855.	
10000 Castle slate Quarry, Dolwyddlan.	1	1 1/2	0 2 2	0 0 0	0—Feb. 8, 1855.	
200 Cefn Cwm Brynwy (lead), Cardiganshire.	33	75	3 0 0	3 0 0	—Sept. 4, 1855.	
256 Conduorour (copper, tin), Camborne.	20	135	65 0 0	2 0 0	0—July 1, 1855.	
30000 Craven Moor (lead), Yorkshire.	1 1/2	—	0 0 9	0 0 9	0—Feb. 28, 1855.	
124 Cwmystwyth (lead), Cardiganshire.	60	180	55 0 0	5 0 0	0—Nov. 22, 1855.	
1024 Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock*.	1	400	400	508 0 0	9 0 0—July 25, 1855.	
672 Ding Dong (tin), Guisborough.	32	41	11 7 6	3 0 0	0—June 3, 1855.	
179 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*.	257 1/2	127	891 14 0	4 10 0	0—June 9, 1855.	
12500 Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock.	11. 19s.	2	2 2 1/2	0 0 2	0—Feb. 6—July 29, 1855.	
300 East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire.	32	87	12 0 0	0 0 2	0—July 10, 1855.	
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan*.	24 1/2	235	235 0 0	2 10 0	0—June 30, 1855.	
124 East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper).	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 5 0	0 0 5	0—Jan. 11, 1855.	
1400 Eynam Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire.	3 1/2	26	24 25	7 13 4	0 0 10—June 19, 1855.	
494 Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath.	40	26	404 13 0	3 0	0—Feb. 9, 1855.	
2240 Foxdale, Isle of Man*.	71. 10s. 6d.	36 1/2	49 7 3	2 0	0—May 22, 1855.	
320 Ditto (New Shares of 25s. each)*.	25	36 1/2	10 4 0	2 0	0—May 22, 1855.	
4448 General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead).	3	2	1 0 8	0 0 3	0—June 5, 1855.	
1024 Gonamona (copper), St. Cleer.	13 1/2	24	26 27	0 7 6	0—Dec. 21, 1852.	
13750 Great Polgoon (tin), St. Austell.	4 1/2	1	0 10 0	0 0 4	0—Oct. 12, 1852.	
6000 Great South Tolpuddle.	2 1/2	—	0 2 6	0 0 2	0—June 27, 1855.	
26666 Great Wheal Vor (tin, copper), Helston.	5	3 1/2	0 5 0	0 0 5	0—June 20, 1855.	
119 Great Work (tin), Germoe.	100	150	196 10 0	15 0	0—May 27, 1855.	
1024 Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard.	8 1/2	2 1/2	2 12 6	0 0 7	6—April 18, 1854.	
6000 Hington Down Consols (copper), Calstock.	3 1/2	3	2 10 0	0 0 3	0—July 26, 1855.	
2000 Hollyford (copper), near Tipperary.	11	8 1/2	3 17 6	0 0 5	0—July 30, 1855.	
76 Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire.	31. 13s. 6d.	—	350 0 0	0 0 5	0—Mar. 10, 1851.	
20 Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man.	100	1000	1320 0 0	0 0 50	0—Jan. 3, 1855.	
160 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just.	2 1/2	110	1052 0 0	0 0 2	0—May 13, 1855.	
400 Lisbrase (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales.	18 1/2	122 1/2	223 15 0	5 0	0—June 7, 1855.	
6000 Mark Valley (copper), Cardon.	41. 10s. 6d.	41	0 5 6	0 0 3	0—Sept. 7, 1855.	
5000 Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset.	3 1/2	—	1 2 6	0 0 0	0—May 21, 1856.	
5000 Merlin (lead), Flint.	3	—	1 11 0	0 0 2	0—June 22, 1853.	
2000 Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal).	7	14 1/2	11 14 6	0 0 7	0—July 3, 1855.	
5000 Nanticoe and Penrhiew.	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 6	0 0 1	0—Apr. 30, 1855.	
7500 Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanidloes.	1	—	0 3 9	0 0 0	3—Nov. 29, 1854.	
6400 Nether Heath, Westmoreland.	2 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 0 1	0—May 21, 1856.	
470 Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down*.	50	35	47 0 0	1 0 0	0—July 15, 1856.	
200 North Pool (copper, tin), Pool.	22 1/2	85	324 0 0	2 0 0	0—Dec. 26, 1854.	
140 North Roskear (copper), Camborne.	10	85	249 10 0	4 0 0	0—Sept. 20, 1853.	
6000 North Wheal Bassett (copper, tin), Illogan*.	5 1/2	31	29 29 1/2	9 1 6	0 0 15—June 18, 1855.	
6400 Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey.	1 1/2	19 1/2	25 16 0	1 0 0	0—July 1, 1855.	
500 Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire.	7 1/2	9 1/2	4 10 0	0 0 10	0—Apr. 12, 1855.	
200 Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne.	30	480	184 10 0	37 0	10 0—May 7, 1855.	
1000 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preference).	15	—	13 3 10 0	0 0 0	0—June 25, 1855.	
500 Providence Mines (tin, Uny Lelant).	204. 13s. 2d.	60	60 1/2	44 4 4	0 0 5—May 21, 1856.	
2500 Roseydwol and Bacheddio (lead).	11 1/2	—	0 5 0	0 0 2	0—June 7, 1855.	
512 Rosewars United (copper, tin), Gwinear*.	12	73	70	0 5 0	0 0 2—July 5, 1855.	
2000 Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitchurch, Devon.	6s.	2 1/2	280	412 0 0	2 6—July 30, 1856.	
236 South Cardon (copper), St. Cleer.	2 1/2	—	4 12 0	0 0 2	0—June 2, 1856.	
123 South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell.	19	375	69 0 0	0 0 4	0—June 20, 1855.	
9000 South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferry.	11. 6s. 6d.	4	3 10 0	0 0 5	0—Apr. 10, 1856.	
236 South Tolpuddle (copper), Redruth, Cornwall.	120	125 130	69 0 0	0 0 4	0—May 27, 1855.	
496 South Wheal Frances (cop.), Illogan*.	18. 18s. 9d.	295	266 5 0	8 0 0	0—July 7, 1855.	
230 Speare Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall.	3	4 1/2	290 300	6 0 0	0—Dec. 26, 1855.	
124 Speare Moor (copper), St. Just, Cornwall.	23. 17s. 8d.	—	3 15 0	0 0 15	0—Mar. 14, 1856.	
124 St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage.	31. 17s. 8d.	50	17 0 0	0 0 2	0—April 1, 1856.	
94 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives.	50	100	888 0 0	0 0 8	0—Feb. 21, 1854.	
9000 Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beerferry.	4 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	4 13 3 0	0 0 2	0—Feb. 7, 1856.	
6000 Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan.	9	4	7 8 6	0 0 5	0—May 28, 1855.	
2048 Trebene (silver-lead), Menheniot.	—	1	8 11 3	0 0 0	0—Dec. 29, 1855.	
572 Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives.	11 1/2	6	1 15 0	1 0 0	0—Feb. 21, 1854.	
96 Treweasen (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall.	32 1/2	110	467 15 0	5 0 0	0—June 4, 1855.	
129 Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall.	10 1/2	22	403 13 6	2 10 0	0—Apr. 29, 1851.	
4000 Trefford (copper, tin), Bodmin.	12 1/2	3	0 5 0	0 0 5	0—July 5, 1856.	
4096 Trewetha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall.	2	3	1 3 0	0 0 0	0—June 16, 1856.	
100 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston.	95	90	55 0 0	0 0 5	0—Dec. 20, 1854.	
2000 Vale of Towy (ld.), Llangunnor, Carmarthen.	40	110	61 5 0	2 0	0—Feb. 12, 1856.	
1024 Wellington (copper, tin), Perranporth.	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 3 0	0 0 1	0—May 8, 1855.	
10500 Welsh Potos (silver-lead), Talyllyn.	8 1/2	4	2 5 0	0 0 2	0—Jan. 12, 1855.	
2000 Ditto (New Shares of 25s. each).	3	—	1 0 0	0 0 5	0—July 16, 1855.	
6000 West Bassett (copper), Illogan*.	1 1/2	31 1/2	30 30 31	8 8 6	0 0 13—July 6, 1856.	
256 West Cardon (copper), Liskeard.	20	14 1/2	274 5 0	6 0 0	0 0 20—Aug. 22, 1855.	
256 West Damself (copper), Gwennap.	210 7	80	12 6 0	2 0 0	0 0 8—May 14, 1855.	
1024 West Providence (tin), St. Erth.	5	19	26 15 0	6 0 0	0 0 15—July 3, 1856.	
400 West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne*.	38 1/2	260	40 10 0	6 0 0	0 0 10—Oct. 25, 1855.	
1228 Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock.	7	—	6 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 10—Aug. 14, 1855.	
512 Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan*.	5 1/2	290	80 1 0	13 0	0 0 10—July 15, 1856.	
256 Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth.	5	290	80 1 0	13 0	0 0 10—July 15, 1856.	
1024 Wheal Charlotte, Perranporth.	3 1/2	—	1 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 10—Sept. 9, 1855.	
250 Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap.	—	320	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 10—June 17, 1856.	
5700 Wheal Exmouth and Adams United.	41. 14s.	74	19 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 10—May 16, 1856.	
5000 Wheal Fortescue, Bodmin.	—	1	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 10—Jan. 14, 1856.	
128 Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon.	50	105	110 120	237 10 0	8 0 0—Oct. 25, 1855.	
512 Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kestle.	3 1/2	36. 6d.	1 0 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 10—Oct. 25, 1855.	
1024 Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant.	1 1/2	7 2	1 0 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 10—June 18, 1856.	
430 Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron.	33	20	30 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 10—Aug. 9, 1856.	
448 Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant.	19 1/2	43	6 5 0	0 0 2	0 0 15—May 27, 1856.	